The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6303.—VOL. XXXIX THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Dun Dun, near Louisa Creek, Mrs. Edward Dougherty, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Exeter Farm, Braidwood, Mrs. Rowland Hassall, of a son.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, at her residence, Phillip-street, the wife of Dr. Charles Muller, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 21st April, at Niagara, Canada West, on leave of absence, Murray Powell, Esq., an Inspector of the Victoria Mounted Police, in his twenty-third year, son of John Powell, Esq., of Niagara, and cousin of C. K. Murray, Esq., of Sydney.

On the 5th June, at Wadsley Hall, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, Elizabeth, wife of John Fowler, Esq., and mother of Mrs. Whitton, Brisbane House, North Shore.

On the 17th instant, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, Mr. Samuel Russell, late of Wollongong, leaving a most affectionate wife and large family to deplore their loss.

On the 18th instant, at Redfern, Mr. William Sevenoaks, aged fifty years.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, at his residence, Castlereagh-street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, of bronchitis, Mr. A. J. Mason, the eminent engraver, of London.

At Geelong, Phebe, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jenner, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hewlett, leaving an infant nine days old.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—OVERLAND ROUTE. The R. M. S. EUROPEAN, H. S. MACHIN, Esq., commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails,) calling at intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, 11th of SEPTEMBER, at noon precisely.

Rates of passage money, £90 to SOUTHAMPTON; £85 to MARSEILLES; European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.

For further particulars see guide book, which may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

BALMAIN STEAM FERRIES constantly throughout the day, between Erskine-street and Crook's Wharf, Balmain. Fares 3d.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, from the Phœnix Wharf and Woolloomooloo Bay, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., returning at 12 and 4.30 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift Packets ply throughout the day as follows:—
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m.
Fare—2s. 6d. cabin; 1s. 6d. steerage.
No charge for omnibus.

STEAMERS from the PHŒNIX WHARF.
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MANNING RIVER, the MIMOSA, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
BRISBANE WATER, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, THURSDAY, 3rd September.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 10 p.m.
WARATAH, to MORETON BAY, to land passengers only, WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS, WEDNESDAY, 15th September, if sufficient inducement offer.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11. JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAMER to PORT CURTIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.—Should sufficient inducement offer, the A. S. N. Co.'s screw steamer EAGLE will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September. Early application is necessary. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 17th August, 1858.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The NOWRA clears, THIS DAY, at the Customs, Grafton Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner JOSEPHINE. Apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, the W. B. BROWN, Captain GASSADGE.
For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—Only vessel loading. The VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to T. STEWART; or to W. H. S. HINDMARSH, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY, with quick despatch.—The regular trader VIXEN, Captain BENNETT, is loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and, having the larger part of her cargo agreed for, will sail within a few days, full or not full.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The regular trader DON JUAN, W. A. CURPHY, master, is unavoidably detained until TUESDAY next. Has room for about 30 tons freight, for which immediate application is necessary to R. TOWNS and CO., and MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

OTAGO, for PORT CURTIS and the FITZROY RIVER, filling up at Wilkinson, Brothers' (late Walker's) Wharf, having cleared at the Customs, can take a few tons of cargo in addition, and has room for three or four passengers, if arranged for by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

THE ALBION, for WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS. Will positively sail THIS DAY. Passengers are requested to complete their arrangements by NOON.
MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY is now receiving cargo, at the Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board; or J. HARPUR and CO.'S, 260, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known and first-class brig WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now receiving cargo, at the Victoria Wharf, and has only room for a few tons of light freight.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ESPERANZA, Captain M'KAY, for MELBOURNE WHARF, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Can take a few tons of cargo, if sent down to Russell's Wharf by noon. Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signature.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-known clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SIBIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR OTAGO direct.—A regular trader.—The fine brig CONTENT, 148 tons register, JOHN ROBERTSON, commander, is now receiving cargo, and having the greater portion engaged, will sail on TUESDAY next.
Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The fine schooner OCEAN QUEEN, R. ARNOLD, master, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf (foot of King-street), and will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FRANCIS, Captain BROWN, for NELSON and PORT COOPER, is fast loading at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers are urgently requested to complete their arrangements by TO-MORROW, as the vessel will positively sail on the following day, full or not full.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON, with immediate despatch.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master. Now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

SCHOONER TICKLER, for SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. For freight or passage apply to JAS. MALCOLM and CO., George-street.

SHIP ELI WHITNEY.—The above ship will sail for PORT TOWNSEND, within 30 miles of the newly-discovered GOLD-FIELDS, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, on or about the 1st September.
For freight, cabin, or second cabin passage, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHER'S, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper-ship CENTURION, 700 tons, R. MURRAY, commander, will positively sail on the 1st September. Has splendid accommodation for second-class passengers. One stern cabin disengaged.
For which immediate application is necessary to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine new Dutch clipper barque CAROLINA, 380 tons register, A 1 at Lloyd's, L. STRUYCK, commander, will be ready for sea in a few days.
Apply on board; or to H. NAHMER, SON, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the splendid clipper-schooner SYBIL, 95 tons register. LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the fine barque BELLA VISTA, 179 tons register. This vessel, so well and favourably known, is for SALE by private contract. She has made four passages to the Mauritius, and discharged all her cargoes without a stain; has great breadth of beam; light draught when laden, and carries a large cargo; is well-found in sails, stores, &c., and in condition to be sent to sea at 24 hours' notice. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the favourite brig MARIA, 270 tons burthen, coppered, and copper-fastened. She has bow ports and is admirably suited for the New Zealand or Eastern trade; well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has just landed a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius in splendid order.
VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, KRESSER, and CO., Macquarie-street.

SHIP ABYSSINIAN.—To Shipbuilders and others.—TENDERS are invited for extensive repairs to the ship Abyssinian, as per specification, to be seen on board the vessel, or at the office of Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents for Lloyds', to whose care Tenders must be addressed, under cover to me, on or before 11 o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st instant. R. H. LEWIS.

SHIP H. B. MILDMAY, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP OLIVER CROMWELL, for GUAM.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at our office by noon on FRIDAY, 20th instant, or they will not be recognised. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

WHARF ACCOMMODATION, with STORAGE attached.—To Shipowners, Shipmasters, and Shippers generally.—The undersigned, having now completed improvements on their Wharf (late Armitage's), at the bottom of King-street, are prepared to receive intercolonial trading and coasting vessels, at current rates. The discharge and storage of cargo will be much facilitated by a tramway which is laid down from the wharf to the stores; and the latter, being capacious, perfectly dry, and free from vermin, offer advantages to shippers or importers requiring temporary protection for their goods, as also those in need of more permanent store accommodation. Charges moderate. DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and general commission agents, 66, King-street West, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a New Skiff. Apply to J. IKIN, 67, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION and PILOT BOARD will meet for the purpose of considering applications for certificates of competency on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2 p.m. By order of the Board. W. J. WILSHIRE.
Steam Navigation and Pilot Board Office, August 13th.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT LOWERING APPARATUS.—A few sets still on hand. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

MESSRS. PICKFORD and CO., the great Railway Carriers, are making up a case of parcels for LONDON, per Centurion, to leave in a few days. W. WILLINGTON, 12, Essex-street, late Gaol-hill, Sydney.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

ACCOUNTS, Rents, &c., collected in Sydney and suburbs on moderate terms. Communications addressed COLLECTOR, care Messrs. Thompson, Symonds, and Co. (to whom reference is permitted). Security if required.

A NUMBER of Useful Servants for HIRE at Mrs. DUNN'S Registry Office, King and Castlereagh sts.

B. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends that he has removed the business to his old-established shops in Market and George streets.

C. F. EDWARDS, wholesale and retail dealer in bar iron, ironmongery, earthenware, glass, 598, George-st.

CHRONOMETERS.—THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer Maker, 64, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Observatory (late Lower George-street). Established 1841.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, and Removed. 254, George-st.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Straw Hat Manufacturers and Importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London, have on SALE every variety of ladies', girls', boys', men's, and infants' straw and felt hats, straw and millinery bonnets, flowers, feathers, and other goods connected with the millinery and straw hat business, in quantities to suit the trade.

JAMES and JOHN GUY, Photographic Artists, 290, George-street. Portraits from 5s., with case.

LADIES' SEMINARY, Underwood-street, Paddington. The Misses DODD have vacancies for two Boarders.

M. DAWSON, Chronometer Maker, REMOVED to 237, George-street.

MIDWIFE.—Mrs. ROTENBURGH, Depomieds, 229, Clarence-street.

MRS. SEYMOUR, Dressmaker, of 67, South Head Road, is removed to 143, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

REMOVAL.—T. SIMMONS, sen., has removed from his late residence, 212, Elizabeth-street, to 425, Castlereagh-street South.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

SPRING VANS for hire, at 5s. per hour, or by contract if required, at any hour of the day. Address to ROBERT HARDY, 283, Castlereagh-street, one door from Park-street.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

W. AND W. AYTON, Painters, Plumbers, Glaziers, &c., 306, Pitt-street, and 436, Castlereagh-street South, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have admitted Mr. J. ELLIS (late of Melbourne), as partner with them, and that the business will in future be carried on in the name of AYTON, ELLIS, and AYTON, and they hope by strict attention to business for a continuance of the support hitherto received. Sydney, August 17.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Jewellers, 338, George-street, beg to inform the public they have on hand a new and choice stock of first-class gold and silver watches, including "racing and split-centre seconds watches," clocks, jewellery of the newest and most elegant designs, and electro-plated goods in great variety—and respectfully invite an inspection of the same. W. and J. also beg to state that they have perfected arrangements with their London agent, Mr. John Walker, chronometer manufacturer, 68, Cornhill, and 48, Prince-street, Leicester-square, whereby purchasers of their watches can have the same attended to in London free of cost.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 243, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, Photographic Artist and Crayon Portrait Painter, continues to conduct the above establishment.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND on freehold property. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

£50,000 ON MORTGAGE, 8 per cent. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge sts.

£200,000 TO LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

MONEY.—To be LENT, on mortgage, in sums of £3000, £2500, £2000, £1000, and £700. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD supplied at £1 per quarter, 1s. 9d. per week. CODNER, news agent, 555, George-street South.

THE INCOMPARABLE HAIR DYE, to be had only of Mrs. MEWBURN, Hunter-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BY THE EUROPEAN'S MAIL.—LETTERS, for Mr. HENRY STEFF, Mr. HUGH H. W. MORISON, and Mr. ROBERT KITSON HATCH at the HERALD Office.

MR. C. H. VANDER GUCHT.—There is a LETTER from England at my office for you. E. W. LAYTON, Bridge-street.

T. W. BINGLEY.—Besides the letter formerly advertised, Mr. Russell has another for you, via Marseilles."

IF Mr. R. W. H. GWYNN will apply at the Marine Hotel, Sydney, he will hear of his brother THOMAS.

NOTICE.—Should this meet the eye of Mr. PETER CONOLLY, of King's County, Ireland, this notice is to inform him of the death of his brother, JOHN CONOLLY. For particulars apply to THOMAS GRAY, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

THOMAS HUGHES.—Should this meet the eye of Thomas Hughes, last heard of at Wellington, New Zealand, in 1845, he will hear of something to his advantage on communicating with SAMUEL PRIESTLY, Union Wharf, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Great Success of KING LEAR.—THIS EVENING, KING LEAR. King Lear, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Private Boxes, £2 2s.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—SATURDAY, 21st August.—Grand Juvenile Morning Performance. MADAME LEE and FAMILY. Juveniles half-price. Doors open at half-past 1; commence at 2, conclude at 4. Private Boxes, £2 2s; Dress Circle, 4s.; half-price, 2s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s. For particulars see bills.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The celebrated drama, adapted from Charles Dickens' novel, entitled HARD TIMES, will be represented THIS EVENING, for the first time in the colony—embracing the strength of the Star Company. To be followed by Chinese, French, and English tumbling, with tight-rope dancing. To conclude with the favourite Irish farce of PAT ROONEY'S BLUNDERS. Doors open at 7; commencing at half-past 7. Prices: Boxes, 4s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTH.—Crowded audiences daily.—This remarkable Boy, 9 years of age, and weighing 16 stone, to be seen every day from 1 o'clock till 10 p.m., Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street. Admission, 1s.; children, half-price. CHARLES V. HOWARD, agent.

THE WONDERFUL AUSTRALIAN INFANT is to be seen daily, from 10 till 12 a.m., and from 2 till 6 p.m., at J. S. PALMER'S, naturalist, No. 9, Hunter-street. Admission, 1s. each.

DEUTSCHER VEREIN, of New South Wales.—The next Monthly Ball will take place on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Applications for tickets must be made on or before the 21st instant, by letters, addressed to the Ball Committee.

FREEMASONRY.—PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF N. S. W., E. C.—The Quarterly Meeting of the P. G. Lodge will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 19th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m. Masters, Wardens, and other members are requested to attend. By order of the very W. the D. P. G. M., JOHN A. MATHEWS, Provincial Grand Secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge, "Newtown Kilwinning," No. 377.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Rooms, Newtown, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 precisely. By order of the R. W. M.,
J. G. M'DOUGALL, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE.—Sydney, 18th August, 1858.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at a General Meeting of Proprietors held this day, a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum for the past Half-year will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after the 1st September next.
R. MANSFIELD.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Incorporated by Act of Council).—Notice is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at this Office, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of September instant, at two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st July, 1858, of declaring a dividend, of electing two Directors in the room of Messrs. Edward Ogg and Joseph Chambers, who retire by rotation; and two Auditors in the room of Messrs. Robinson and Wisdom, Esquires, all of whom are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice thereof, in writing, to the Board of Directors, fourteen days at least before the day of election.
By order of the Board.
L. BARBER, secretary.
H.R.N.S.N. Company's Offices, Morpeth, August 17th.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, GLAZIERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, the 23rd instant, for Cast Iron and Lead Window Sashes, with the requisite church window glass. For further particulars apply to Mr. SADLEIR, at Messrs. Hilly and Mansfield's, architects, Pitt-street.

TO FOREIGNERS.—Certificates of Naturalization obtained, on the most moderate terms and with the greatest despatch, by CHARLES H. LONG, agent, 19, Hunter-street.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen, from my Station, Growee, County Phillip, on the 24th July, 1 Black HORSE, 15 hands high, six years old, branded MW on near shoulder, with saddle marks. 1 Chesnut HORSE, star in forehead, one hind foot white, branded JC on near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the guilty parties, and £5 on the delivery of the same to JAMES EDROP, Parramatta.

FOUND, near the Gaol, a Gentleman's Gold RING. Apply to Mr. LARTER, No. 70, South Head Road.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between WILLIAM EGGLETON and JOHN FOLLAN, brickmakers, of Newtown, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 26th day of July, 1858.
(Signed) WILLIAM EGGLETON,
JOHN FOLLAN.
Witness, RICHARD REDFORD.

NOTICE.—My wife, Mrs. ELIZA JACOBS, having left her home without any provocation, I hereby give notice that I will not be answerable for any debts that she may contract after this date. August 19th. A. JACOBS.

NOTICE.—I do hereby caution the public from giving any more credit to my wife REBECCA, without my sanction. CHARLES SEYMOUR.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Having seen an advertisement in Saturday's paper CAUTIONING the public not to give any credit to me on my husband's account, I beg leave to state that I want neither him nor anything belonging to him; and as he is not able to pay his own debts, I shall never trouble him with any of mine. ANN CRANE. August 17.

NOTICE.—If JULIA MALTWOOD'S Box, and JOHN CARTER'S Basket, left at Mr. OLIVER STAINES', corner King and Castlereagh streets, are not removed within one month from this 18th August, 1858, and all expenses thereon paid, they will be sold by public auction, or otherwise to liquidate the same.

NOTICE to Travellers with Stock and others.—I hereby caution all parties whomsoever against driving, selling, or purchasing any Cattle of the under-mentioned brands now running about Dubbo, without a written authority from me. Brands are HB conjoined with fS on ribs, FS near side, and fS near side with number, top of right ear off. VINCENT DOWLING.

THE EYESIGHT.—Notice.—Mr. DE LISSA, optician, has just received another large assortment of spectacles, in which he has made reductions in prices, enabling the public to obtain a good article at the price of an inferior one. His tinted lenses have such brilliancy and power that immediately they are placed before impaired vision every object becomes clear and distinct to the most aged, and defective sight is brought to its youthful, original, and natural state.

DEAFNESS.—The Organic Vibrator, for the relief and cure of deafness, to be had only of Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, No. 8, Wynyard-square.

BILLET WOOD. Billet Wood. Billet Wood.—Billet Wood always on hand, cheap. DURHAM and IRWIN, 66 King-street West.

HENRY FARMER'S new Waltzes—First Love, Ada, and Wild Briar, as solos and duets. JOHNSON & CO.

HENRY FARMER'S new Polkas—First Kiss, Rose of the Valley, and D'Amour. JOHNSON and CO.

HENRY FARMER'S new Quadrilles—Juno, Empress, Sylphide, and Little Fairy. JOHNSON and CO.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, in great variety, daily expected by the Constantine. MOSS, Hunter-st.

NEW MUSIC.—The most popular collection in the colony. Vocal and Instrumental. MOSS, Hunter-st.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Cadby, Brinsmead, Chappell, &c., on SALE or HIRE. MOSS, Hunter-st.

PIANOFORTES, very superior instruments, by Erard, Collard, &c. W. H. PALING, 83 Wynyard-square.

NEW MUSIC.—Ewen's Album, Mendelssohn's Songs without words. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

THE APOSTLES' CREED—"Christ died for our sins, and rose again,"—by Rev. T. BINNEY, One shilling; post free, fourteen penny stamps. ADDISON, 487, Brickfield-hill, George-street South.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c.—JOHN L. SHERRIFF begs to inform those parties who have hitherto been supplied with magazines &c., by his predecessors (J. Cox and Co.), that owing to the business being in the hands of trustees previous to his entering upon it, the usual arrangements for the regular supply of magazines had unfortunately been discontinued. New arrangements have been entered into, and advice has been received stating that the deficient numbers of all the periodicals will be forwarded by the mail due in September. J. L. S. exceedingly regrets the disappointment and annoyance caused to his subscribers by this unavoidable occurrence, and trusts that under the circumstances they will excuse any inconvenience arising therefrom. Sydney, 256, George-street, 18th August.

NEW PUBLICATIONS per steamer VICTORIA.—
Historical Revelations of 1848, inscribed to Lord Normanby, by Louis Blanc
Lectures read at Harvard College, by Edward Tyrrel Channing
Ursula, a tale of Country Life, by the author of Amy Herbert, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, cheap edition, 6 vols.
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe, 2 vols., new edition
The Heroes of England
A Lady's Diary of the Siege of Lucknow
Lectures to Young Men, 1858
The Experience of Life, cheap edition, 3s. 6d.
Christian Hope, by John Angell James
Ask Mamma, or the richest Commoner in England, coloured plates
The Life and Times of Hugh Miller
Christian Gellert, plates
Essays reprinted from Reviews, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C., 2 vols., 8vo
Dombey and Son, cheap edition
Industrial and Social Position of Women
Vaughan's Essays, 2 vols.
Stephen's Essays, 2 vols.
Roger's Essays, 2 vols.
Selections from the Correspondence of R. C. H. Gregson, 2 vols.
Latham's Handbook of the English Language
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities
The Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller
Dick's Sidereal Heavens
Ditto Christian Philosopher
Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs
Dictionary of Classical Quotations
Trench on the Study of Words
Proverbs and their Lessons, by Trench
Adams' Sacred Allegories
Lardner's Handbook of Natural Philosophy, 4 vols.
Lardner's Handbook of Astronomy, 2 vols.
The Battle of Life, by Charles Dickens
A Christmas Carol, by Charles Dickens
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions
Beasley's Druggists' Receipt Book
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LUXURIANT HAIR.—SHAW'S Invigorating Balm gives the hair a soft and luxuriant appearance, cleanses it of scurf, removes dandriff, corrects its rigidity, and, by its nourishing balsamic qualities, prevents its falling out or turning grey. In all cases of loss of the hair the use of the Balm will speedily re-produce it in more than former luxuriance. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. SHAW and CO., chemists, No. 221, Pitt-street North.

AN experienced Bookkeeper and Accountant seeks an engagement. Address OMEGA, 107, Upper Forbes-street.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Counting-house required, not exceeding 15 years of age. He must write a good hand, be acquainted with figures, and respectably connected. The duties are light and hours regular; salary to commence with £5 per month. Applications to be made (in the handwriting of the applicant) with name, address, and other particulars, to COUNTING HOUSE, care of Mr. F. Mader, George-street, on or before the 19th instant.

A YOUNG LADY desires a home in a private family. R. G. O., HERALD Office.

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A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS and good General Servants for hire, at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, King-st.

A JOINER wanted. Apply to G. A. ELLIOTT, at Coutts and Griffiths, King-street.

BAKER wanted. Apply at the Camperdown Bakery, Camperdown.

FLOUR MACHINERY WANTED.—Steam Engine of ten-horse power, Two Pairs of four feet Stones, Smut and Dressing Machines, and Hoisting Tackle. Letters, stating particulars, price, and weight of the whole, to be addressed to Mic KERNAN, HERALD Office.

LOADING for BATHURST and ORANGE, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'s, Clarence-street.

REQUIRED, by a business Man, a confidential position in the management, sole or partial, of a store in the country. Address, S. D. Y., care of Mr. R. Gray, warehouseman, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE PRESS.—Wanted, a Situation as Reporter or sub-Editor. Good references. Address ALPHA, 35, William-street.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a competent Young Man to manage a business in the country; reference from last situation indispensable. Apply, by letter, A. B., care of Messrs. Renwick, Bate, and Co., George-street.

TINSMITHS wanted at BENNETT'S Factory, 770, George-street South.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF SYDNEY.—Thirty or Forty Woodcutters wanted, to cut wood by contract, for the Bathurst district. Apply at the Town Hall, THIS DAY (Thursday), the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. JOHN PENDERED, secretary Unemployed Labourers' Committee, Town Hall.

TWO LABOURING Men can be strongly recommended—glad to work for 6s. per day. Apply at 16, Wentworth-place.

WANTED, to SELL a choice Building Site, in Balmain, overlooking the harbour. E. RAMSAY, grocer and land agent, Balmain.

WANTED, for the country, a Married Couple without incumbrance, man for out-door work, wife as general servant; also, two useful Men as fencers and splitters; to desirable people good wages will be paid. Apply to BEIT and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a Gardener, for a week or two, to prune the trees and clean up a garden. None need apply unless in a position to show he understands his work. S. D. GORDON.

WANTED, a good Coachman; he must be honest, sober, and single man. At Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, for a term, a Cottage, near the Post Office; rent must be low. COTTAGE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to apprentice a stout Lad to a Blacksmith or Carpenter in the country. Applications will be received until 1st September. Apply, A.W.W., 470, Kent-street, Sydney.

WANTS A SITUATION as Coachman and Groom, a steady Single Man of good experience. No objection to the country. Address, D.U., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant who can wash and iron. Apply at 63, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as Housemaid; none but a thorough servant need apply—from 10 to 1, 404, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a General Man Servant. Apply to Mr. PHILIP LEVY, 135, George-street.

WANTED, in a small family, a plain Cook and Laundress; also a House and Parlour Maid. English preferred. Apply at 25, Elizabeth-terrace, Darlinghurst, between the hours of 10 and 12. N.B. None but experienced persons need apply.

WANTED, a Person to take a Family's Washing. Mrs. BOULTON, Lindsay, Darling Point.

WANTED, a good Gardener, married, and Wife to act as Laundress; a Cook and Laundress, a Housemaid, and a Nurse, all for one family—English or Scotch preferred; a German or French young lady as Governess, &c.; Married Couples for the Hunter and Goulburn; Ploughmen, Milkmen, Garden Labourers, &c., &c. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Situation, as Coachman, by a respectable person; can be well recommended. Address B. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an efficient Bookkeeper, who understands double entry, and is willing to make himself useful in business; good references will be required. Apply, by letter only, until FRIDAY noon. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, an active Lad. Apply F. E. SLOPER, William-street.

WANTED, by a Lady, an engagement as Afternoon Governess. A. B., Mr. Moore's, bookseller, George-st.

WANTED, a Situation as Salesman, in a produce store. Address D. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart active Youth. 556, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. Apply after 9 a.m.

WANTED, a Governess for the Country. Apply to Mr. PHILIP LEVY, 135, George-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. No. 78, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Young Person, with good recommendations, to attend in a shop, having filled a similar situation up the country. Please Address M. C., 153, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Queen's Hotel, 63, Castlereagh-street. C. FISCHER.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as an Assistant in a jeweller's shop. Apply to Mr. CONWAY, at the Exhibition Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets. To call between 9 and 10 in the morning.

WANTED, a Boy at the Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a respectable General Servant. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, 57, Botany-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a little Girl, to mind a Baby. Apply Mrs. M'LEOD, 26, Lenehan's-buildings, Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a four or six roomed House, for cash. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, with good references, Situation, in a small family, as Thorough Servants, will take the work of the house, including washing. Address A. M., Mr. Hamilton's, Hunter-street.

WANTED, an Engineer. Apply, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of GRIFFITH'S, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, who understands the Dressmaking, a Situation in any capacity not menial. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a number of English Farming Men, and Waiters. HAIGH'S Registry Office, corner King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, One or Two large Families' Washing, either by contract or by day. Apply 20, Yurong-st.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 257, Pitt-street, next to the chemist's.

WANTED, for the Country, a smart active Man, as Coachman and Groom; also, a respectable Female, as Cook—no objection to a married couple without incumbrance. Apply to JOHN BEAMES, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. No. 20, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, near St. Michael's Church.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply at 61, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Watchmaker. Apply to Mr. SABER, 548, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to H. SMITH, 299, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. 78, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply to C. W. ROBERTS, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a competent House and Parlour Maid. Apply 3, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-st. North.

WANTED, a good Cook, for the brig CONTENT. Apply on board, not later than ten o'clock, THIS DAY, at Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a Young Woman, to cook and assist in housework. None but parties who understand their business need apply. Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill. Good wages will be given.

WANTED, a good Joiner, one who has been accustomed to the pattern making. None but a good workman need apply. CHAPMAN, BROTHERS, agricultural engineers, 782, George-street South.

WANTED, by two respectable Young English Women, Situations for the Country; one as cook and laundress, the other as house and parlour maid. Address J. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Master and Mistress for a School, near Campbelltown. Particulars may be learned on application to Mr. WILES, St. Benedict's School, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good Hammerman. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, next to the Phœnix Wharf, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a Nurse and to do Needlework. Apply to Miss M. A. FLOWER, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good Spademan. Apply to Mr. PLUM, Randwick.

WANTED, by a Young Man of good character, employment as Groom and Coachman. Direct BEN BOLT, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Dressmaker, a situation as Needlewoman. Address, E. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a situation as Laundress. Address, F. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the Country, a Female Servant. Apply at No. 469, Pitt-street South, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets, THIS DAY, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a person as Under Nurse and Needlewoman. Mrs. COULTON, Lindsay, Darling Point.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as under-housemaid, and to assist in the laundry. Apply at No. 5, Lyons-terrace, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED, a Couple; the man as Gardener, the woman as Laundress. English or Scotch preferred. Apply to J. F. CASTLE, Calder House, near the University.

AN OFFICE to LET, at Madame PONDER'S, next door to the New Bank, 268, George-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at Wentworth House, coach-house and stable. 13, Church-hill.

AN APARTMENT, with Board. Apply at 98 (late 25), Elizabeth-street North.

A BEDROOM, with Board, or Partial Board. No. 1, Argyle-place, near Trinity Church.

AS OFFICES.—To LET, one or more Rooms, well adapted for a Solicitor, being within a few seconds' walk of the Supreme Court. Apply 229, Pitt-street.

A BARGAIN.—To be LET, a first-class ready money Bakery Business; doing about 10 bags per week. Immediate possession given. For particulars apply W. STRAFFORD, 4, Campbell-pl., Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

A FOUR-ROOM House and Stabling, large yard, to Let, in Prince-street, joining the National School. Apply next door; or to WILLIAM CHALK, Supreme Court Hotel, South Head Road.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, Two Cottages, of 5 rooms, kitchen, wharf, and bathing house; situation pleasant and healthful. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets; or JOHN LITTLE, Balmain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen, in a healthy locality, commanding a view of the harbour and Domain; terms, moderate. Alma House, Upper William-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with suite of Apartments. Miss GRANT, College Buildings, Jamison-street.

BOARD, or PARTIAL BOARD, &c., in a private family, on moderate terms. 234, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING, at HAPP'S (late Rae's), Haymarket Coffee House.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE to LET, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, and servant's room, St. Germains, Glebe Road.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

DARLINGHURST.—TO LET, that commodious Family Residence in St. John's Terrace, Darlinghurst, at present in the occupation of W. G. Pennington, Esq., M.L.C. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—Wanted, to Rent, 4 rooms. Address B. J., HERALD Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for a Lady and Gentleman or a Single Gentleman, with or without board, where no other lodgers are kept. 101, Liverpool-street, facing the Racecourse.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of kitchen. No. 1, Bligh-street.

FORSYTH COTTAGE and GROUNDS.—TO LET, the above comfortable Family Residence, situate at the Glebe, late in the occupation of William Randle, Esq., and formerly in that of the late George Millar, Esq. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

LODGING without BOARD, for two respectable men. 150, Palmer-street, near Stanley-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, that well-finished Cottage, pleasantly situated in Lavender Bay, at present occupied by the proprietor, Mr. M. Charlton, Jun., containing seven rooms; kitchen, servants' room, with a garden. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET, in the best part of Pitt-street North. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

OFFICES to LET, in Lloyd's Chambers. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OFFICE and Store to be LET, attached to the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. W. WILLINGTON, at the Company's Wharf.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, with immediate possession, a House containing seven rooms; detached kitchen, servant's room, and stable; also, a good well of water; within two minutes' walk of the steamer wharf; suitable for an hotel or family residence. For further particulars, apply to Mr. G. R. NEALE, Elizabeth Farm; or to J. and G. NEALE, Produce Stores, Church-street.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, on moderate terms, can be obtained at No. 202, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

STORE to be LET, at Circular Wharf. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, a Shop, with fittings all complete, doing a good trade. Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, an Eighty-Acre Paddock, with or without a brick cottage, and three acres of garden ground securely fenced. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. JOHNSTON, at Annandale.

TO LET, a superior Residence of four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. Apply to ALEXANDER STEEL, Royal Arms, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a family Cottage with the usual outbuildings, in front of the intended pier, Watson's Bay, suitable to parties seeking health, combined with pleasure and scenery. Apply to ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, on Building Lease, for 21 years, the point at Balmain opposite Goat Island, rounding Waterview Bay, containing about three acres. JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Macleay-street, nearly opposite Rosslyn Hall, a Cottage, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and three attics; detached kitchen and stable; there is a well of pure water on the premises. Possession can be given on the 27th instant. Apply to Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, solicitor, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at the Glebe, House and Grounds, at present in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Woolley. The house contains thirteen rooms, besides pantry, store, kitchen, laundry, servant's rooms, stables, and coach-house. There is above an acre of land well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs. Possession may be had in the early part of September. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 124, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the Stirling Castle Inn, corner of Botany and Cleveland streets, Chippendale. The house consists of twelve well apportioned apartments, with spacious cellars and excellent stabling for six horses; the whole having undergone costly and extensive alterations and repairs. The bar is furnished with spirit kegs, beer engine, spirit fountain, with counter and shelving complete. Water and gas laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to the undersigned, No. 47, Cleveland-street, Chippendale. Mrs. PHILLIP.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a Cottage, at Double Bay, next Guilfoyle's Garden. Apply at the Cottage; or to F. H. GRUNDY, Exchange Offices.

TO LET, a Shop and Premises in Pitt-street, 190, with bakehouse and oven, and large yard; now occupied by P. Cummins, poulterer.

TO LET, Shop and fixtures, corner of Druitt and Clarence streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that Family Dwelling, with coachhouse, stabling, &c., lately in the occupation of Captain Moriarty, situated at the north end of Cumberland-street, adjoining the premises occupied by G. Thornton, Esq., M.L.A. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to M. ALEXANDER, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, Sophienburg House and Grounds (the late residence of J. H. Atkinson, Esq.), within one mile and a half of the Liverpool Railway Terminus. The House is complete, with every convenience, and the out-buildings comprise kitchen, cellar, storehouse, stabling for 10 horses, and coach-houses, and every other requisite for a large family. The garden and ornamental grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and so much pasture and cultivation land may be taken with the house as may be agreed on. For cards of admission, apply to Mr. J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay; or at Sophienburg.

TO LET or SELL, at WAVERLEY, a comfortable Family Residence, with garden in full culture, grass paddock, &c. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, House, No. 24, Cumberland-street North lately occupied by Mr. Rich; rent very moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. NEWELL, grocer, near the bridge, who has the keys; or to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., 118, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a superior Residence of seven rooms, kitchen, &c., with every convenience for a family, situated in the best part of the city. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO BE LET, that Three-story Stone House, No. 9, Crown-street, Miller's Point, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, stable and coach-house. Water laid on. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.

TO LET, in Darling-street, Balmain, the House lately occupied by Dr. Evans, ten rooms, stable, water, &c. Apply to Mr. RAMSAY, Balmain; or to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a detached Family Residence, six good rooms, hall, kitchen, verandah, and garden, with immediate possession, in a highly salubrious locality, situated on the Missenden Road, Newtown, facing the University. Apply to Mr. DIXON, stationer, George-street, opposite the London Chartered Bank.

TO LET, in Balmain, a Cottage, six rooms and out-offices. Good water, garden, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, a House, four rooms, kitchen, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON.

TO LET, at Campbell's Wharf, a spacious Store. Apply at TALBOT'S Wool Store, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a Furnished Bedroom, 8s. per week; Unfurnished, 6s. Apply Mr. ROOKE, King-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, situated in King-street, a Shop and Dwelling, containing four rooms, with a large yard, 40 x 27 feet; water laid on. The dwelling will be let separate if required. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM BROWN, watchmaker, 89, King-street, between Pitt and George-streets.

TO LET, a Cottage, of four rooms; water and taxes paid. Apply at the Curriers' Arms, 413, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Two Furnished Rooms, with use of kitchen. Address T. N., Post Office, Paddington.

TO LET, pleasantly situated, a commodious House, in Elizabeth-street; also, a neat Cottage, in Castlereagh-street, with a garden in the front and rear, stable, and other accommodation. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Elizabeth street.

TO LET, at Snail's Bay, Balmain, five minutes' walk from Dry Dock, No. 1, Exeter Villas, 6 rooms and other conveniences, large flower garden, good water, &c. G. ELWORTHY, tailor and outfitter, 383, George-street.

TO LET, Three comfortable four-roomed Houses, with back entrance, water laid on, &c., off York-street. To respectable tenants taking them for a term they will be let at a moderate rental. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, several first-class Hotels, in the city. Coming in easy.

TO LET, Cottages, in Cleveland-street, between Elizabeth and Bourke streets, at 8s., 10s., 15s. per week.

TO LET, a five-roomed House, Yurong-street; 25s. per week.

TO LET, Milsom's Point, close to ferry, a genteel family Residence, of seven rooms, kitchen, wine cellar, &c., garden ground, &c.; commanding a delightful view of Harbour.

For terms apply to G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—A Smith's Shop to LET, near the Jews' Burying Ground, with tools.

TO DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, and others.—To LET, all that House and Premises long known as the Parramatta-street Drapery Establishment. It consists of a large shop, with gas fittings, counters, and shelving complete; back parlour, with private entrance; large drawing-room, with three good bedrooms; in the yard is a large kitchen, with servant's room above a laundry, and shed, the whole enclosed with a brick wall and folding gates. To an eligible tenant, rent moderate. For particulars apply to W. J. DWYER, No. 8, Parramatta-street.

WILLIAM-STREET.—TO LET, that large stone built residence at the corner of Dowling-street, admirably adapted for a first-class hotel or boarding-establishment. Rent very moderate. R. P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 27th May, 1858.

THE great debate on the Cardwell vote of censure—in which nearly 120 speakers had taken part—was brought to an abrupt conclusion on Friday night. Day after day the prospects of the Opposition had become less flattering; and, by the Thursday, it became a question whether the Government would not, after all, have a majority. Sir Hugh Cairns, Lord Stanley, Mr. Roebuck, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Bright, and Sir James Graham, had successively combatted the resolutions with much effect; Sir E. B. Lytton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Walpole, Sir F. Kelly, and Mr. Disraeli, still remained to battle on the same side. Every hour added to the number of deserters from the Palmerston standard; and when, on Friday morning, were published the despatches of Lord Canning and Sir James Outram, the ranks rose in open mutiny. The prospect of a dissolution set them thinking how they could ever face their constituents did they record their votes against the Ministry, supported as were the latter in their policy with regard to the Canning Proclamation by so high an authority as the Chief Commissioner of Oude. "For," says Sir James Outram, in a despatch to the Governor-General himself, "It is the Chief Commissioner's firm conviction that, as soon as the chiefs and talookdars become acquainted with the determination of the Government to confiscate their rights, they will betake themselves at once to their domains, and prepare for a desperate and prolonged resistance." And again, "If these men be given back their lands, they will at once assist us in restoring order; and a police force will soon be organised, with their co-operation, which will render unnecessary the presence of an enormous army to re-establish tranquillity and confidence." It was in secret, too, that Sir Colin Campbell had written home to the effect that if the policy indicated in the proclamation were to be carried out, he should require 50,000 more British troops to maintain order in Oude. In the face of opinions so unequivocally expressed, many independent Liberals were completely staggered, and so, when the House met on Friday night, a score of M.P.s who, at an early stage of the debate, had pledged themselves to vote against Government, rose in rapid succession to entreat Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his resolutions, and to save them from being placed in a position which their constituents would be sure not to lose sight of. But it was only when Mr. Thomas Duncombe, with characteristic frankness, announced that, though pledged to vote for the resolutions, he should, if they were persisted in, put on his hat and quit the House, and when forty or fifty others seemed about to adopt the hint—it was only then, when the mutinous spirit of the Opposition was unmistakeably manifested, that Mr. Cardwell, after consultation with Lord Palmerston, assented to their withdrawal, and Mr. Disraeli, with much forbearance, consented to the course proposed. And so ended the great censure debate. The upshot of all the excitement is, that Lord Ellenborough goes morally scot-free, that Lord Canning stands in a measure condemned, that Lord Palmerston has lost caste, that for the present a Liberal Opposition is dispersed, whilst the position of the Derby administration is considerably strengthened. As for the position in which Lord Canning will now find himself, it is difficult to imagine anything more humiliating. Denounced in most unjustifiable language by Lord Ellenborough, and this language having been sanctioned by the House of Commons, no alternative seems left to his lordship save an instant surrender of his post. And then the impotent defence set on foot by Cambridge House! To have been censured by an official superior might have been tolerated; but to have suffered a second defeat by the failure of his own friends is a disaster which must put an end to Lord Canning's career in India.

The debates in Parliament since our last have been almost entirely confined to the question of the vote of censure on Ministers, proposed by Mr. Cardwell. When this was withdrawn, on Friday, the House adjourned for a week, the necessities of the public service forbidding a longer Whitsuntide holiday. The Lords have adjourned till Monday. Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Derby have had a paper tilt through the *Times* about the late debate. Lord Shaftesbury says, the Premier stated that he attended the Sunday meeting at Cambridge House, and from a motive so manifest that he would not interrupt him; but as the imputation was repeated continually by anonymous writers, Lord Shaftesbury, through the *Times*, denies it. Lord Derby, carefully avoiding the imputation of Sunday letter-writing, does not reply to this disclaimer (which was published on Saturday) until Monday, and then denies that he said more than that he did not know whether Lord Shaftesbury attended this meeting; but he presumed the result of it was communicated to him, and he thinks that if Lord Shaftesbury had noticed the alleged statement before the assembled Peers, it would have been a more courteous mode of proceeding.

Mr. Spaight, a liberal Protestant gentleman, was on Friday returned for Limerick, in the room of Major Gavin. Mr. Ball retired on the previous day, his chance of success being hopeless. This is the fourth contest from which Mr. Ball has either retired, or in which he has been defeated within the last fourteen months. It is reported that Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary of the late Government, contemplates retiring from public life.—The death of the Earl of Ranfurley and of John O'Connell, the eldest son of Daniel O'Connell is reported.—Paris is still agitated by the late sanguinary duel. It appears that M. Henri de Péne, a contributor to the *Figaro* (a mild imitation of the English *Punch*), made in that journal some satirical remarks upon the sub-lieutenants of the army, under his psuedonym of "Nemo," saying that in a ball-room they tore the ladies' dresses with their spurs, that they effected razzias on the refreshments, and so on. No individuals were pointed at, no particular regiment even was held up to ridicule. It was merely a playful squib against these young officers who were awkward or ill mannerred. The sub-lieutenants, however, resolved upon a deadly vengeance. They determined to find out the writer's name, and fight him till at one of their hands he fell. "Nemo," on being appealed to, promptly gave up his name, and immediately received between 30 and 40 challenges. The Duke de Rovigo, who acted as M. de Péne's second, arranged that the unfortunate satirist should meet his first challenger, a M. de Courteil, sub-lieutenant in the 9th Chasseurs. The duel was fought with swords; M. de Péne wounded his antagonist in the wrist, and the surgeon in attendance declared that the duel could not proceed. Thereupon M. de Courteil made a few of the polite speeches usual on such occasions, and the combatants shook hands; scarcely, however, had they separated, when M. Hyène, one of M. de Courteil's seconds and a sub-lieutenant in the same regiment, brutally struck M. de Péne in the face, and insisted on that gentleman fighting him there and then. They fought, and in a few seconds M. de Péne was run through the body—run through, say the accounts, "*d'une main sure*," for M. Hyène, was the instructor of his regiment in the sword exercise. As the wounded man was falling his murderous antagonist delivered a second thrust, which, it is said, pierced the liver. More than forty officers were present, and had M. de Péne escaped the practised adroitness of M. de Hyène, he must, it seems, have risked his life with adversary after adversary till he was killed or disabled. This is a plain and unvarnished tale of a circumstance that has caused some sensation even in Paris. It illustrates most forcibly the lawlessness which the French army is arrogating to itself. The scandalous affair will, of course, be thoroughly investigated, but everyone predicts that the army will be too strong to permit M. de Hyène to be punished as he deserves.—The election of Count Migeon, the Opposition candidate, as deputy to the Corps Legislatif, by the department of the Haut Rhin, is regarded seriously in France. Some time since this person was prosecuted for wearing a decoration to which he had no proper claim, and very shortly after he became a candidate for the suffrages of his present constituency. The Prefect of the department, and indeed the Government officials generally, used every effort, but in vain, to prevent his return. The *Moniteur* is as quiet as a mouse on the subject, and the other papers follow the discreet example.—The Princess Frederick William of Prussia has met with an accident, represented as serious, by falling upon a staircase in the palace at Berlin. We also observe that the son of the Pacha of Egypt has been drowned, owing to a railway carriage in which he was travelling having been thrown into the Nile.

Friday, 4th June.

During the past week, the only topic that has in any perceptible degree excited the public mind is Mr. Disraeli's speech at Slough, and the attempts made by the Opposition in both Houses to explain away the charges advanced against them. The principal effect produced on the public mind by the discussion of the subject, has been to damage the reputation of those statesmen who so evidently make every public question a means by which to regain the power of which they formerly made such unworthy use. The proceedings in Parliament have chiefly had their origin in the aforesaid speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord John Russell began the attack very boldly on Friday night, demanding to know Mr. Disraeli's authority for his assertion, that war between this country and France was imminent, when the present Ministry came into office. Mr. Disraeli referred to an observation of Lord Palmerston's at the time—"Does the hon. gentleman want to have a war with France?" This, on Monday night, brought up Lord Palmerston, who attacked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in strong terms, and denied the truth of his statement. On the following night, the Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, declared that there was not the slightest foundation for Mr. Disraeli's statement. We are ourselves inclined to believe that the Right hon. went a little too far in this matter, and that his statement was a little exaggerated. Six hundred millions was the cost of our last war with France, and the gratitude of the nation will be due to the statesmen who may avert a similar expenditure of money, an immense destruction of life, and an interruption to these arts which make a country wealthy and its people happy. It is curious to find, after all the learned arguments which have been advanced in both House of Parliament, both for and against the admission of Jews to legislative honours, that the great difficulty is not unlikely to be got over by an expedient of the simplest kind, suggested by a member of the Upper House, of no great political mark. Lord Lucan, in urging their lordships to accept a compromise, proposed a resolution which should empower each House of Parliament to regulate the nature of the oaths to be taken by its members. By this contrivance, his lordship contended, harmony would be restored between the two branches of the Legislature, and a question satisfactorily settled on which great difference of opinion existed. He entreated their lordships to make this concession to public opinion, and to leave the House of Commons to impose its own oaths. No doubt the House of Lords is alarmed at the danger of the position, and finds that the Commons are angry and not to be trifled with. Both Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury seem to be committed to the favourable consideration of a bill which shall leave the Lower House at liberty to admit Baron Rothschild, because further resistance would seem useless. The question then arises, will the House of Commons, on the faith of the indications presented in the House of Lords on Monday, accept the amendments, in the hope that a new bill, of the character just mentioned, will be sent down for their consideration?—On Wednesday, a bill for abolishing the property qualification of members of Parliament was carried by a majority of 113, or two to one—222 against 109. The feeling of the House was that the qualification was a sham, and ought therefore to be abolished. A Church-rate Abolition Bill has made such progress that it will soon reach the Lords. On Tuesday, the House of Commons, by a majority of two, carried a resolution of great constitutional importance. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army is scarcely responsible to the Government of the day, but is perhaps more directly a servant of the Crown than is compatible with modern ideas on the subject. The House of Commons has decided by so narrow a majority, however, as to render the vote of little practical importance, that the office of Commander-in-Chief shall be abolished, and the Horse Guards and War Office placed under the control of a single responsible minister.—The Earldom of Shrewsbury has been adjudged to Earl Talbot.—The vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, in the office of President of the Board of Control, has been filled up by the appointment of Lord Stanley, whose place at the head of the Colonial Department is to be taken by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. It has been stated that the Presidency of the Indian Board, with the leadership of the House of Commons, was offered in the first instance to Mr. Gladstone, who thought proper, for reasons of his own, to decline it, although his political opinions are in all essential respects identical with those of the present Government. Of late, indeed, he has been even more ministerial than the Ministers themselves, and, therefore, it is difficult to account for his refusal to join with them in the administration of affairs. We presume, however, that he will continue to give them that independent support which he has hitherto been found so ready to accord; and probably the assistance which he may be able to render as a private member will be more valuable than any that could be derived from his services in a public capacity. It is certain, at all events, that the administration of the affairs of India could not be entrusted to better hands than those of Lord Stanley. The new President of the Board of Control, besides being a man of great ability and vigour of character, has travelled in India, and is intimately conversant with the whole course of our policy in that country. He is a steady advocate of the wise and generous principles set down in the now famous despatch of Lord Ellenborough, and will, we are convinced, be found fully adequate to the government of our great Empire in the East. One of his leading maxims is that India should be governed, as far as possible, in India, and that a wide discretion should be left to the Governor-General. That is the very principle for the recognition of which Indian reformers of all kinds have been so long contending, and, accordingly, the appointment of Lord Stanley to the head of the Board of Control has given great and general satisfaction. His re-election for King's Lynn will not be opposed. Opinions vary as to the fitness of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to succeed him at the Colonial Office. The eminent novelist is destitute of official experience, and he is understood to be rather lazy and procrastinating in his habits; but, on the other hand, his talents are undoubted, his knowledge varied and extensive, and his powers of application, under an adequate stimulus, very considerable. His literary reputation and his political ambition will combine to inspire him with a desire to distinguish himself in the new career upon which he now enters; and it is not improbable that, in spite of all prophecies to the contrary, he may prove a more efficient Colonial Minister than a mere red-tapist would have been. His re-election for Hertfordshire is thought to be doubtful; but, as far as we are aware, he is as yet the only candidate in the field.—The office of Lord Privy Seal has become so odious on account of the conduct of its late incumbent, that it is highly probable that if it be not abolished, it will be very much modified. The duties are nominal, and there is no pension on retirement.—The iniquitous job of the late Government has just come to light. It appears that an advertisement appearing in a leading London morning paper, issued by the proper department, offering for sale some two hundred thousand pounds' weight of cocoa, in tins, under the head of old stores, attracted the attention of a dealer, who ultimately purchased—not by competition, as the advertisement announced—but by private tender, at twopence-halfpenny per pound. Shortly afterwards, advertisements appeared, requiring tenders for a large quantity of the same description of commodity for China, and the purchaser tendered for the supply, and sent in the identical samples with which he had been furnished by the authorities previous to his becoming the buyer of the so-called old stores. His tender was accepted, the terms being half the quantity to be paid for after the rate of eightpence halfpenny per pound, and half at tenpence, and, when required to deliver the goods, he gave an order on the Government stores, from whence the cocoa had never been removed. The fortunate negotiator, who gained ten thousand pounds by the transaction, had, it is said, some literary claims on the late Government, having been formerly connected with a powerful journal that still very warmly advocates their cause.—The French Government are in a position of considerable embarrassment about the course to be pursued with reference to the second opponent of M. de Péne in the late duel. In the present degraded state of the French Press the slaughter of a few editors is of little moment, but now the position in which it has placed the Government deserves to be recorded, for Napoleon III. of necessity relies on the army for his support, and any notice taken of this offence will lose him their sympathies. On the other hand, the people begin to think that, if this passes unpunished, that France has entirely become subject to a military despotism, which conviction will shake such popularity as he still possesses.—The latest intelligence from India is not wholly of a satisfactory kind, and the report of additional victories is sadly clouded by the melancholy announcement of the death of Captain Sir William Peel, as well as that of Brigadier Adrian Hope. Captain Peel had died of small-pox at Cawnpore. It is but lately that we heard of his having sustained a serious wound—an event which caused the deepest anxiety to his gallant comrades, by whom he was universally beloved. Throughout the campaign, few officers have borne a more distinguished part. Ever at the head of his naval brigade, he was foremost in danger, and from the commencement of the war he has rendered most effective service. His constitution, enfeebled by his unceasing exertions and the effects of his wound, had sunk under the terrible malady so fatal to Europeans in India. Sir William had previously distinguished himself in the Crimea, and his countrymen will now deplore that he has not been spared to return home and enjoy the rewards of his well-earned fame.

Wednesday, 16th June.

The discussion on the India resolutions commenced in the House of Commons on Monday night, and, so far as the debate has proceeded, Government has no reason to dread its renewal. Three amendments were successively defeated. One of these, by Mr. Gladstone, which was virtually for delaying all legislation on India till next year, was lost by a majority of 149, in a full House. The others, respectively by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay, for placing the Government of India under the direct control of a Secretary of State, without the intervention of a Council, and for constituting the East India Company the first Council under the new bill, were also resisted by Government, and negatived without a division. Lord Stanley gave way, however, in part, to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell upon the question of the number of the Council. The number now stands at "not more than 12."—Mr. Berkeley's annual motion in favour of the ballot has been negatived by a considerable majority—Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir F. Baring, Sir G. C. Lewis, and most of the Whig leaders voting against the proposition.—At a Privy Council held on Saturday, Lord Stanley and Sir E. B. Lytton were sworn in and confirmed in their new offices. The former has been re-elected for King's Lynn, and the latter for Hertfordshire, without opposition.—A vacancy is likely to be caused in the representation of the county, as a commission of lunacy is now sitting on Sir Henry Meux, Bart., the head of the great brewing firm of Meux and Co.—A report is current at the clubs that some new peers will shortly be created, and the names of Mr. Christopher, late M.P. for Lincolnshire, Sir J. Y. Buller, M.P. for South Devon, and Sir Charles Knightley, are mentioned as likely recipients of the honour.—A subscription has been raised for the family of the late Mr. John O'Connell; about £1500 have already been collected.—The determination of Wilkes appears to have descended to his namesake, Mr. Washington Wilkes, of the *Carlisle Examiner*, lately brought to the bar of the House of Commons for a libel on Mr. Clive, M.P. for Hereford. No sooner was the refractory editor liberated from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, than he sat down and wrote a defiant letter to the *Times*, in substance reiterating his charge against Mr. Clive. The M.P. has got his head into a hornet's nest. Mr. Washington Wilkes is hardly disposed of, ere Mr. Denison, one of the counsel employed on the railway against which Mr. Clive decided, and one of the directors, fell foul of him in print, and declared that his partiality was evinced the first day that he acted as chairman. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that some who now revile him have been heard to declare, when he decided in their favour, that "a fairer or better chairman they never saw." It shows that an arbiter between opposing railways has anything but a pleasing or grateful task. The feeling is very strong in Carlisle against Mr. Clive. On Saturday, Mr. Wilkes addressed a large and excited meeting in that city, when he was greeted enthusiastically, Mr. Roebuck being condemned, and votes of thanks being passed to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson.—Miss Florence Nightingale has at length formally declined to proceed any further in the appropriation of the sum of £45,000 or £50,000, collected in her name for the so-called reform of the nursing department of civil and military hospitals. About ten per cent. of the fund has been expended in advetising, collectors' fees, &c.—The weather here continues oppresively hot. We had a very severe thunderstorm on Saturday morning, when a great deal of injury was done to the market gardens in the suburbs. A police constable in Bethnal-Green road was struck blind. A thunderstorm at Newcastle-on-Tyne, two days before, killed six or seven horses. The same day, Yorkshire was visited with a severe storm; and at Bradford a little boy was killed in school by lightning. At Abingdon, Mr. Stacey had twenty-five lambs and ewes killed by the electric fluid.—Foreign affairs are of a threatening aspect, and the *Times* hints at the probability of a war with France, which is daily increasing her naval and military armaments. For our part, we have long looked forward to such an event, and shall, therefore, see it take place with no surprise. It was the petty ambition of the Emperor of the French and his mischievious interference with the Holy Places, which occasioned the Russian war, and now his "free-black" emigration scheme has brought about an incipient quarrel between this country and the United States. It is only what might have been anticipated. We are already indebted to our "great ally" for one war; and it will not be his fault if we are not soon hurried into another. Hardly had Europe become settled after the Crimean war, and when England had the affairs of China and Persia on hand—so speedily to be followed by the Indian disaster—than M. Regis, the Marseilles slave speculator, was taken under Imperial protection, and England was startled by the news that a new system of black-kidnapping was set on foot. Not only did the news carry joy to the Carnots of the Guinea coast, and the Barracoon barbarians, who have so long maintained their footing against English cruisers; but a sudden cry of congratulation was wafted across to them from New Orleans. A pro-slavery cabinet at Washington gave no discouragement to these villainous proceedings; but the fitting out of slavers, both in New York and elsewhere, went on with increased and unchecked rapidity. And all things go on smoothly until the world is startled by a vigorous search for slavers in the Gulf of Mexico, with strong protestations and vigorous armaments following hard upon. There can be little doubt that these things have resulted almost directly from the ingenious scheme of our "great ally," though at present France seems to have little or no participation in the Anglo-American dispute. She is pursuing her "free-black" emigration, of which the barbarous and sanguinary conflict, reported from Africa only on Monday last, is an example of its real nature. The truth is, that in consequence of the impetus given to the slave trade by the Napoleonic patronage thereof, the British Government issued fresh instructions to its cruisers to look sharply after those vessels which had taken advantage of imperial favour and republican sympathy to push the detestable traffic with renewed activity. Mr. Cass, the United States secretary, in his angry note to the British Minister the other day, says that his Government "is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave trade." It is not right to believe the assertion. Judging from all the facts of the case it may be pronounced hypocritical and false. Even the American journals give the lie to their own official. It is not for a moment conceivable that the United States' Government is ignorant of what is going on under the stars and stripes. It is painful to lose *prestige* at all; but it is more than painful—it is humiliating, to surrender the rights of humanity at the bidding of two powers which have shown themselves faithless to their own solemn promises, laws, and treaties. Negro emancipation, to our shame be it spoken, is in a fair way of becoming a political solecism.

The outbreak in Candia, contemporary with the disturbances in Montenegro, seems very like a foregone conclusion. In the latter country Russian intrigue is as active as ever: in the former it is probable that it is also in operation. We cannot understand why such great efforts are to be made to prevent the Sultan from bringing the mountaineers to their senses. On the one hand we are told that it was only on receipt of a peremptory ultimatum that the Porte could be induced to suspend hostilities against the Montenegrins, and accept a basis of regulation, to which a telegram from Ragusa, of the 6th June adds, that a bona fide armistice has been agreed upon. Nevertheless, we also read on the other hand, that six Turkish steamers sailed from Corfu on the 30th May, for Kleck, with 3000 men and 250 horses, as if the Sultan were chafing at his forced inaction. Under foreign pressure he is not allowed to chastise his refractory subjects. Russia has for some years wielded all the power in Montenegro, and her object therein is not at all doubtful. With the Principalities, Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Greece, as her pensioners or suppliants, it would seem as if the absorption of the Ottoman Empire were inevitable; and yet, every time that these wretched tools of foreign powers bring themselves into trouble, their "protectors" step in between the criminal and righteous anger of their suzerain. A good deal of false sympathy has been expressed for these Montenegrins—Christians so-called. In reality, they are nothing more than banded hordes of lazy and blood-thirsty outlaws. Prince Daniel's Russian pension of 8000 ducats per annum, and the annual contributions of Russia for ecclesiastical purposes, help to keep these tribes in a state of chronic insurrection and poverty. They are useful for no purpose whatever, save to furnish Russia with a pretext for pushing her influence in the direction of the Mediterranean. Politically, their worth may be measured by their subjection to Russian gold—religiously, they rank miserably low; and morally, let the thousands of heads which have been struck from the treacherously attacked Turks, and laid at the feet of Prince Daniel, attest. The conduct of the Montenegrins in the present war has been base in the extreme. After the Turks had signally defeated them on the 11th of May, an armistice was agreed to, the proposition coming from Prince Daniel, the Turkish general undertaking to retire to Gloubosk until the matter was settled. When the Turks were entangled in the mountains, they were suddenly attacked by the whole force of Montenegro, and taken thus, by surprise, the greater portion were slain. Those that were spared were carried to the Montenegrin camp with their noses and ears cut off and otherwise frightfully mutilated. A nice people these for Russia and France to protect. So long as these rascals can find such backers, their miserable territory will always be a locality of discontent and turmoil.—The dispute with Naples has been terminated by the submission of King Bomba, who indemnifies the English engineers and surrender the Caligiari. £3000 is the sum fixed for the compensation of the English engineers, Park and Watt. This solution of the affair reflects credit on Lord Malmesbury, by whom it has been brought about. The result has been arrived at without recourse being had to any naval or military demonstration, and without for one moment placing the peace of Europe in peril. This was a matter of no little difficulty. War between Naples and Sardinia would set the whole of Italy in a blaze and a war in Italy would have ultimately led to a general European war.—General Espinasse has resigned his office of Minister of the Interior, and the Emperor of the French has appointed a civilian, M. Delangle, in his place. The military management of a civil department by General Espinasse, if continued any longer, would speedily have brought about a crisis in France. As it is, people feel that there is danger abroad—they are filled with vague undefinable fears, generally the prelude of some terrible outbreak.—Our papers are crowded with reports of the Queen's visit to Birmingham. The absence of Mr. Bright, one of the members for the borough, seems to amount to an act of rudeness. Probably no other member of the House of Commons would have so acted. On the score of ill-health, Mr. Bright might seek justification; but such an excuse could hardly be accepted, seeing that Mr. Bright speaks three or four times a week in the House, and mixes more excitedly than ever in political society.—A painful sensation has been caused by a statement made in *Household Words* by Mr. Charles Dickens. To those beyond the circle of London gossip, the statement in question will appear rather obscure, but it has reference to a separation between Mr. Dickens and his wife, on the ground of "incompatibility." Mr. Dickens was driven to publicity as a false colouring had been given to the matter.—It is stated that the Cunard Company will undertake the Australian mail contract. Let us hope that it may be so.—The obituary includes Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., for East Norfolk, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and Lord Justice Clark.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The schooner Mobile, trading between Mobile and New York under a coasting license, was, on the 29th ultimo, when within about 30 miles of Key West, fired into, brought-to, boarded, and searched by a British man-of-war. The story of the master of the vessel—which alone has been made public up to this time—is that, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind blowing stiff, with a chopping sea, he was overhauled by a bark-rigged steamer carrying the English ensign; that when within hailing distance they were saluted with musket shots at men in the rigging, at which the foresail sheets were hauled to windward, the wheel put down, and the vessel hove to; that after this more shots were fired, at which the captain's daughter (of five years of age) advised her father to get "one of Mr. Hopkins's awful guns and kill 'em;" and that then a boat with six men and a lieutenant came alongside, and the officer came on board, when the following conversation ensued:—

"Where is this vessel from?—Mobile.

"Where is she bound?—To New York.

"Where is she owned?—She is owned in New York.

"Why did you fire into us? Did you think us a slaver?—No.

"Didn't you see a man-of-war to windward?—How should I know you was a man of-war.

"Didn't you see our pennant?—I didn't see it; and besides, we very often see American and Spanish men-o'-war with their colours flying, but they never interfere with me. I have been going up and down the gulf these 20 years, and this is the first time I was ever interfered with.

"What is the number of your crew?—Ten men; and I also have one passenger, my wife, and two children.

"I want to see your papers."

They went to the cabin, where the enrolment and license were handed to the officer:—

"Where is your register? You ought to have a register.—Our coasting vessels do not have registers. They sail under a coasting license. Here is my clearance from Mobile in regular form," handing the manifest, which the officer examined.

"Have you got through; if you have, I wish to proceed. It is very strange that you should commence boarding vessels in this way?—We have orders from our Government to board every vessel we fall in with in passing up and down the gulf."

The officer then returned to his vessel and the American schooner continued on her way to Boston.

About the same time a Boston-bound vessel was boarded under similar circumstances, and with a similar claim of right, exercised, however, in a more offensive way even than this is represented to have been. These cases having created a great sensation in the mercantile communities of New York and Boston, I thought that a few days spent at the capital would be a profitable investment of time. I find that representations of the facts have already been made to the Government, and that inquiries will be instituted at once. If there is any one point upon which the whole American community is united it is in regard to the claim of the right of search on the high seas. Hostile as the North is to slavery I do not think that it could ever be brought to consent to yield this power, and any Administration that would wink at it must inevitably be defeated. And I think that the country is equally united against the supposed power of visitation, as distinguished from the right of search. This was a subject of discussion between the late Mr. Webster and the late Lord Ashburton—a discussion that was terminated, like most diplomatic discussions, by a compromise that left the original question entirely out of view. In this way the Powers came to agree upon a joint African squadron, leaving to each nation the police of its own vessels. If these new orders have been issued, and are attempted to be enforced, they must inevitably lead to trouble. The coast, gulf, and West India commerce of the Eastern States and of New York is very large. The tobacco, sugar, and tropical fruits of Cuba and the other West India Islands, and the cotton, sugar, and rice of the Southern States, all find their way to market by the coasting vessels. An attempt to enforce a police visitation upon this trade must create serious inconvenience, and lay the foundation for a great deal of trouble. The necessity of referring these questions to London gives, however, plenty of time for cooling down and for temperate consideration of the matter.

(From the Times, June 3.)

A very angry feeling still existed at New York on the question of the alleged outrages on American merchant vessels by British men-of-war. The *Herald* of the 21st, says:

"The late outrages on American vessels by British men-of-war in firing into, boarding, and searching them, under pretence of looking out for slavers, have at last waked up Congress and the Government, and orders have been given to the collectors of the various ports to collate and forward to the departments at Washington the statements of captains whose rights have thus been violated. From the energy exhibited by the Government, there seems some probability of John Bull being soon brought to an account. We have compiled the following list of American vessels which have been thus treated:—

Name of Vessel.	Captain.	Where belonging.
1. Ship Clarendon	Bartlett	New York.
2. Ship Grotto	Dunlevy	Richmond, Me.
3. Ship Tropic Bird	Foulkes	Philadelphia.
4. Barque Glenburn	Tebenham	Richmond, Me.
5. Barque W. H. Chandler	Gage	Providence.
6. Barque Clara Windsor	M'Ewen	New York.
7. Barque Samos	Basford	Boston.
8. Barque John Howe	Nichols	Belfast, Me.
9. Brig S. Thurston	Lampher	Searsport.
10. Brig John Taylor	Young	—
11. Brig George Stockham	Giles	Bath.
12. Brig C. F. O'Brien	Watts	Thomaston.
13. Brig Martha Gilchrist	Rowley	St. George, Me.
14. Brig Eliza Merrithew	Gordon	Searsport, Me.
15. Brig Wingold	Loring	Boston.
16. Brig Robert Wing	Bray	Boston.
17. Brig A. A. Chapman	Somers	Baltimore.
18. Brig Brownsville	Simpson	New York.
19. Schooner Cortes	Smalley	New York.
20. Schooner Mobile	Howes	New York.
21. Schooner N. B. Borden	Bightman	Fall River.

In reference to the same subject the *New York Times* of the 22nd has the following:—

"Captain Chase, of the barque Brothers, of this port, who was overhauled by the British gunboat Vixen, on the 5th of May, when 40 miles east of Havannah, has written us a letter, in which he describes the circumstances as they occurred. His vessel was from Cienfuegos, bound to New York. In this case the British officer contented himself with merely hailing the Brothers, and ascertaining where she was from, where bound, &c.

"The frigate Wabash, formerly the flagship of Commodore Paulding, and under command of Captain Frederick Engle, who distinguished himself by the capture of Walker and his filibusters, has been ordered to the Gulf and Coast of Cuba. She has been in readiness for sea for several days, and is only waiting sailing orders. She is now in command of Commodore Lavallette."

President Buchanan had responded promptly to the resolutions of Congress asking for information about the alleged outrages, and sent to that body on the 19th a short message, with copies of letters to Lord Napier and Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister in London. These documents comprised the correspondence between Secretary Cass and Lord Napier, and the instructions of the President to Mr. Dallas, together with the requisition on the Navy Department for a reinforcement of the home squadron, and the response of the Secretary of the Navy thereto, and also a communication from the United States Consul-General at Havannah, detailing some particulars of the aggressions complained of. Mr. Dallas is instructed to lay the facts before the British Government, and to demand satisfaction for the insults to the American flag, and indemnity for whatever damages have resulted from the visitations of the British cruisers. The Secretary of the Navy reports that the steam-frigate Wabash, the razee Savannah, and the brig Dolphin had been ordered to the Gulf. These vessels, with the Colorado, Fulton, and Jamestown, will make a strong force in those waters.

The steamship Black Warrior had arrived at New York from Havannah, with advices to the 15th ultimo. She reported the fact of a gross outrage having been offered to the Spanish flag by the British naval force which surrounds the Island of Cuba. A few days before the Black Warrior sailed a party of English marines were landed from the steamer Styx, east of Cardenas, and proceeded to hunt the plantations in the neighbourhood for negroes. They found none, and retired, after exciting great indignation and some alarm by the invasion. The Spanish captain in command of the district had been ordered to Havannah, to take trial for a neglect of duty in not resisting by force this insolent aggression on private property and national rights.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 8.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Earl of Clarendon, who was occasionally very indistinctly heard in the gallery, wished to put a question to his noble friend opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the subject to which the noble and learned lord (Brougham) had just alluded. He wished to know whether his noble friend could afford the House any information that might tend to allay the great uneasiness which had prevailed in the public mind during the last few days with reference to certain alleged proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and the preparations it was said the United States Government were making to prevent acts which they regarded as equivalent to that right of search which had never been conceded by the United States, and which were looked upon in that country as national insults. He (Lord Clarendon) believed that no information on the subject had yet been received in this country beyond certain *ex parte* statements which had been published in the United States, and the abstract of some correspondence which had been laid before the Congress by the President. There was, therefore, no means of judging how far the cruisers of her Majesty had exceeded their instructions by stopping some American vessels which were engaged in the coasting trade, and by firing into others. He not only hoped, but expected, that it would be found there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the statements which had appeared on this subject, and he had no doubt that if his noble friend had received any information he would not hesitate to lay it before their lordships. At all events, his noble friend would probably inform their lordships whether he had had any communication from the United States Government on the subject, and in what state matters were. If, as he (Lord Clarendon) had no doubt was the case, no other or more stringent instructions had been sent out than those under which cruisers had been in the habit of acting, he felt assured that not only were there no grounds of quarrel between the two Governments, but that the irritation which would be justified if the statements that had been put forth were true would be but momentary. There were no instructions of which he had any knowledge under which the commanders of British cruisers would be authorised to do what it was said had been done, and if they had exceeded their instructions her Majesty's Government could have no hesitation in stating that that was the case. This was a question upon which, in his opinion, it was requisite that great forbearance should be exercised by both Governments—(hear, hear).—to prevent a state of things which neither of them would desire—an extension of the slave trade, or a rupture of political relations. The United States Government were the first to declare the slave trade piracy, and he was therefore convinced that the President of the United States and his Government were no more desirous than were the Government of this country that that trade should be extended. It could not be concealed that vessels belonging to the United States had carried on the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and he did not see how, unless some right of search was given, the real nationality of the flag of suspected vessels could be ascertained. (Hear, hear.) Such a right had been admitted by all maritime nations for their common protection, for without it the most atrocious deeds might be perpetrated and yet remained unpunished. But the possession of such a right was a very different thing from the exercise of it. He was certain that no officer commanding a British cruiser, whatever his suspicions might be, would exercise the right of searching an American vessel if he was really convinced that it was *bonâ fide* American. (Hear, hear.) We were as proud as the Americans were of the honour and independence of our flag, and just as determined to protect it whenever protection was lawfully claimed and could be legitimately given (hear, hear); but we should consider our flag tarnished if it were made a cover for nefarious transactions such as he had referred to; and so far from finding fault with any foreign Powers which should interpose to prevent the perpetration of such offences, we should rather be obliged to them for their interference. (Hear.) He did not think the American Government would differ from us on that point, and he therefore hoped that both Governments would calmly consider the matter, and, continuing to entertain towards each other friendly feelings and sentiments of mutual respect, come to some good understanding on the subject. He wished to ask his noble friend whether any late communications on this subject had passed between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, and whether anything had occurred to justify the apprehensions which had been entertained? (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Malmesbury: I am extremely glad that my noble friend opposite has prefaced his question with the judicious language which he has used on this subject. It is of great advantage, in a moment of difficulty, when a difference arises between this and any other country, that an eminent member of the Opposition should rise in his place and express sentiments and views like those to which my noble friend has just given utterance. I am not in a position to give the House any ascertained information upon this subject. Up to this time our information has in a great measure been derived from *ex parte* statements made on the side of the American Government. If these are correctly reported, and proved to have really taken place as described by the American Government, certainly her Majesty's Government are not prepared to justify them. (Hear.) I trust that a great deal of exaggeration has taken place in the descriptions I have seen, though, at the same time, I must confess I fear that some acts have been committed that are not justifiable either by international law, or by the treaties that exist between this country and the United States. I am informed that on one occasion a body of men were landed from one of her Majesty's ships on the coast of Cuba, though that is of course a Spanish question, which can only be incidentally mentioned when speaking with regard to America. Statements have also been made that considerable annoyance has been occasioned to American trading vessels lying at anchor at Havannah from a system of rowing round those vessels, watching their cargoes taken out and taken in, exercising surveillance and espionage over them, and finally chasing them out to sea after they left the port. It has also been stated that many American ships in the Gulf have been brought to by our cruisers and searched. Now, I say I have not the least idea whether these statements are correct or not, but these are the statements made, and your lordships know that neither international law nor the treaty of 1842 would justify us in taking such measures as these. I entirely agree with what my noble friend has said as to the American flag being constantly prostituted, to cover the slave trade, and other illegal acts, and I think it is highly desirable that some agreement should be made between the two countries, by which it may be distinctly understood what proceedings ought to be taken by their officers respectively for effectually discovering the impositions to which I have alluded, and which will not be offensive to honest traders. (Hear, hear.) It is to that point I have directed the attention of the Government of the United States, and that no later than in a conversation which I had this morning with the American Minister, and I think I may say that there has not been any great difference of views between us. (Hear, hear.) After that conversation has been reported to the United States' Government, after the delivery of the despatch which I have written to Lord Napier, and after the orders that have been sent to our officers in those seas, I hope there will be no repetition of such acts as have been described to us, whether truly or not. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances I feel that this country need remain under no apprehension that anything will occur to break the alliance that so happily exists between the two countries. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Hardwick said, if any excess had been committed by any of the officers commanding in those seas, it was not in consequence of the instructions that they had received. (Hear.)

(From the Times, June 8.)

The aspirations of a section of our community must receive a check from what is now passing on the other side of the Atlantic. The suppression of the Slave Trade, and the universal abolition of slavery have been during two generations the aim of a great party, which counts in its numbers many of the most eminent and powerful, the noblest and the wealthiest, in these kingdoms. *Of* late years the nation has declared its acquiescence in the doctrines which Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Brougham so long advocated, and it would now be difficult to find in society a man obstinate enough or courageous enough to defend the system by which Brazil, Cuba, or the Southern States of the American Union are supplied with labour. An Englishman who engages in the Slave Trade may be convicted of felony; and, even if no legal punishment were inflicted, it cannot be doubted that the social abhorrence which he would encounter would be almost sufficient to deter him. But, if this feeling were confined to social life, to the gatherings of religious societies, or the maxims of moral teachers—if invectives on the trader in human flesh, and lamentations over the oppressed black, were confined to the sermons in metropolitan churches, or the speeches of amiable members of Parliament, there would be no fear of the country being led into any extravagance, while perhaps all that is good in the principle would equally permeate society. But, unfortunately, we are governed by a race of statesmen who were young when the Anti-Slavery impulse was in full activity. All the generous and chivalric associations of those who are now regular and steady-going but somewhat obstinate old gentlemen, are connected with rescuing the persecuted black from the Christians who thirst for gold on the other side of the Atlantic. Treaties with every State, great or small, civilized or barbarous, are the machinery which these official enthusiasts have brought into action to check the deportation of negroes from Western Africa. Diplomacy has been roused from its habitual listlessness to conclude arrangements with France and Spain, Portugal and the Brazils, the United States of America, and every demoralised and bankrupt Republic which stretches from Panama to Patagonia. The petty chiefs who rule, or are supposed to rule, on the Negro coast have been brought into the arrangement, and receive due consideration for their services in hindering or affecting to condemn the trade within their dominions. But it is not by friendly representations alone that our statesmen have endeavoured to root out the traffic they detest. The Quixotism of Exeter-hall has been always roused by the narrative of an adventure at sea—of the long low schooner creeping along the coast, of the British sloop of war making chase, coming up with the slaver about sundown, and delivering 400 emaciated creatures, who expressed in looks, and signs more expressive than words, their gratitude to their deliverers. All this we have, of course, heard a hundred times, and anti-slavery cruising has come to be looked upon as a kind of naval knight-errantry, at once pious and spirited, and uniting all the respectability of a good action with all the pleasure of an exciting adventure.

Now, as long as the slave-trading States were weak, or destitute of a delicate sensibility about national honour, such a police exercised by Great Britain was all very well. We fully believe that English cruisers have never been violent or oppressive towards any other flag, and it cannot be doubted that they have been very effective in checking the slave trade. Where slavers have habitually recourse to false colours and papers it is evident that a cruiser to have any success, must be allowed to overhaul suspicious vessels, and decide for itself whether any particular ship is actually engaged in the slave trade or not. The second and third-rate states have made little resistance to this principle, which has been carried out by Great Britain with all courtesy and consideration. But such a concession was hardly to be expected from the United States of America. The Yankee is naturally touchy; he is touchy about his flag pre-eminently, and on the Negro question he is particularly sore. Even the abolitionist does not relish the moral superiority which Englishmen assume on the strength of having manumitted their own blacks. Any interference of England in this question galls a people who are sufficiently jealous of interference in any way. Such a collision as this was therefore a matter of course, if the English Government should direct its cruisers to overhaul vessels on the coast of Cuba or anywhere else. In fact, the Americans "rile up" against having their ships fired into, boarded, and searched, just as we should if a similar power were claimed by the navies of America, France, or Russia. The only question is, whether we are to push this offensive authority until it brings us into hostile collision with neighbouring States? Is the cause of the West African savages one which must urge us to invade the sovereign rights of other civilised States, to stop and board their vessels on the high seas, and even to pursue them into the harbours of neutral Powers? If we are willing to make enemies of every nation strong enough to have a navy and prosperous enough to have maritime interests, we may proceed in such a course; but if we have a regard for the peace of the world we shall do well to reconsider our position. In fact, the Slave Trade is a question in which each country must act for itself. Books by thousands and newspapers by millions are sold in the United States in the course of a year; the people are well educated, and are certainly not deficient in intellectual power. Why, then, should they not be left to suppress the Slave Trade, so far as it is carried on under their own flag, or by adventurers sailing from their ports? If they neglect the duty, so much the worse for their own credit and the cause of humanity; but the delinquency is only analogous to a neglect of duty in matters respecting which we should never dream of interfering. The defective police regulations of New York or New Orleans, and the cruelties said to be practised on board American ships, are matters which, equally with the slave trade, cause suffering to human beings, and yet no foreigner offers to advise, much less to interfere. Similarly the Americans must be left to do or leave undone the work of slave trade suppression so far as regards their own flag. The treaties both with France and America have expired, and it is madness for us to go on asserting pretentions to which no strong and independent Power is likely to submit. The good done by these searches of foreign vessels is as nothing compared with the bad blood which they cause, and, though the so-called "outrages" of the British cruisers have been, no doubt, exaggerated by political and commercial speculators, enough is known to prove that the practice of searching vessels under the American flag ought to be brought at once to an end.

(From the Times, June 15.)

The opinion of the vast majority of the British people runs in favour of a peaceable settlement of the present misunderstanding with the United States. National honour can never depend upon a determination to defend a bad cause. Now, what are the facts of the present case? We are ready to admit at once that there has been very great—we may say very gross—exaggeration in the statements which have been promulgated on the other side of the Atlantic. The cry of "British outrages" has been raised, and every Yankee skipper who navigates his craft between the Mississippi mouths and New York esteems it his duty as a patriot to fan the fervour of the moment. Still, when all reasonable allowance has been made for this not unnatural tendency in the States to take the most exciting view of passing events, let us be just on our side. The Government of the United States has a just cause of complaint against us, such an one as, were the case reversed, would instantly rouse the spirit of every Englishman. Let us imagine for a moment that there were half-a-dozen American ships of war cruising off the eastern coast of Great Britain, compelling our colliers and trading ships to bring to, firing into them in case of refusal, boarding them, and investigating their papers—should we like it ourselves? We say, our object is to put down the importation of slaves into Cuba. The Americans reply, that we may do what we please in furtherance of this end so we do not meddle with their ships. It may be, in our opinion, very immoral on the part of the American Government not to unite their efforts with our own for the suppression of this detestable traffic; but, if they think otherwise, what then? It is no business of ours to drill them into virtue. It may be a duty to try persuasion and remonstrance; but if they smile at our persuasion and reject our remonstrances we must needs stop short. We have not one particle of right to proceed in this matter save what they have conceded to us by treaty. Now, it is almost needless to say that no such right exists. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States upon the subject of the slave trade has expired, and has not been renewed. It was tentative in its nature. With considerable difficulty we induced the United States to join with us in an experiment, which has failed. Whatever, then, may be our opinion of the sincerity of their professions when the citizens of the United States talk to us of

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their desire to suppress this traffic in human flesh, we must leave them to their own devices, and to the dishonour they will incur in the eyes of the civilized world, if they tacitly encourage the importation of slaves into the island of Cuba, or elsewhere.

We would argue this question as one of dry right before saying one word as to the policy of our present proceedings if the suppression of the Slave Trade be our object. If it be said that there is a law of humanity stronger than the law of nations which impels us to action in this affair, be it so; but let us consider the consequences of such a doctrine. If we are bound to defend what we, or some of us, imagine to be the interests of the Negro to our last guinea and our last man—let us do so by all means. If the refusal of the American Government to co-operate with us be indeed a *casus belli* such as we ought to accept, let us do our duty manfully without looking back. It would be a very desperate contest on which we should enter, for on one side it would be a war of principle, on the other a war for existence. But if we are not prepared to go this length, let us revert at once to those laws and regulations which are reckoned binding upon all maritime Powers, and frankly admit that we have not the right to challenge the American flag upon the open sea at a time of profound peace. It has been proposed that a commissioned officer—say, a lieutenant—in the service of the United States should be placed on board every British ship which is ordered to cruise upon the West Indian station with instructions to arrest the slave trade. The suggestion, however, is so rational, and would present so easy a solution of the difficulty, that of course it will not be accepted. The Americans will say that they are quite competent to watch over the honour of their own flag, and to take care that it is not applied to the protection of the slave trade. Now, whatever our opinion may be as to their sincerity, it would be idle to contest the point. They are a sovereign people as we are ourselves, and have a perfect right to assert their resolution to resist all foreign dictation. So far upon the point of right; but when we come to look upon the matter as a question of policy we shall find ourselves equally in error. There is a large and growing party in the United States which considers that to carry the total abolition of slavery is among the first duties of any Legislature which professes to act upon Christian principles. We have, by our recent ill-judged operations upon the American coast and in the Gulf of Mexico alienated from ourselves the goodwill and support of this party. They care for the freedom of the Negro much, but they care for the independence of the Union still more. If there is no choice left but that they shall elect between the flag and the Negro, there is not much doubt as to which way their decision will turn. Leave them to themselves, and the humane desire to lessen the evils of Slavery, and, finally, to abolish slavery altogether, will soon regain the upper hand. It should be remembered also that the Abolitionists in the Northern States, and the Northern States generally, do not regard with much satisfaction the importation of large bodies of slaves into the island of Cuba. It is notorious that the Southerners are most anxious to annex this island, regarding the measure mainly as one which will add to their own political power, and therefore proportionately decrease the weight of their rivals in the general councils of the Union.

To these considerations may be added the more general one, that the external traffic in slaves—if carried on to any extent—is not likely to find peculiar favour even with the inhabitants of the slaveholding States. Any large and steady importation of negroes would depreciate their property, and probably bring about their ruin quite as speedily as the sudden abolition of slavery altogether. What is the price of a slave delivered in Cuba? What is the price of a slave when "grown" in the States? The difference is enormous. What is the commercial value of the 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 negroes now held in slavery throughout the States? And what would be the depreciation of this property under a system of open markets? Our English enthusiasts may rest assured that if the Americans are left to themselves they are quite shrewd enough to discover that open ports for the traffic in Negroes will not be very consistent with the prosperity of the Union. The mortgagees of plantations and of slaves, and the holders of stock in the banks which deal in such transactions will not quietly acquiesce in the ruin of their only securities. The important point, however, for the moment is to admit that we are in the wrong as far as the arrest of American mercantmen by our cruisers is concerned, and to make all due reparation. We are strong enough to be just, and even generous. Nobody can seriously imagine that such a country as the United Kingdom would shrink from a conflict with the United States if justice were on our side, and the war were forced upon us. But in any case it would be a serious calamity to the world, and we rejoice to see that, generally speaking, the tone of feeling throughout the States is in favour of moderate counsels. To be sure, in the American correspondence which we publish to-day it will be seen that one or two of the senators indulged in a certain degree of idle bluster when the subject was under discussion; but, after all, we have been in the wrong, and had best overlook a degree of vulgarity of thought and violence of expression which damages only those who indulge in it.

(From the Times, June 16.)

COMMON SENSE.—The *New York Tribune*, reviewing the bellicose language used in the Senate with reference to the "British outrages" question, says:—"Now, short, simple, and easy as this method of settling the visitation question may appear to honourable senators, it strikes us that really there are some little objections to it, and that, like other attempted short-cuts, it might prove after all a very long way round. It is hardly to be supposed that the British ships of war in the West Indies will be content to allow us to do all the visiting and capturing. They are already the stronger party, including in the count our vessels now fitting out, three guns to one; and for every additional gun we can send thither the British can send 20. It might happen that, instead of sinking or capturing the British cruisers, they might sink or capture us, or send us back with fleas in our ears, and in no improved condition or temper for settling the matter by negotiation. Even Mr. Douglas's cunning dodge of getting on the track of the Styx or Buzzard with a larger ship might fail to serve our turn. While the Wabash was getting on the track of the Styx or the Buzzard a still heavier British ship might get upon hers, and she might find herself taken and her prize set at liberty. Even grant the entire success of the first move on our part—suppose the offending British vessels sunk or brought into port—who can assure us that the British might not choose to try their hand at this new method of fighting first and negotiating afterwards? Would they not be likely to consider this proceeding on our part belligerent in its character? Suppose they were to imitate our example, acting as they would under a thousand times greater provocation, and, instead of asking explanation, or recognizing that any could be given—which, indeed, in the case supposed, would be no great stretch of assumption—should authorise the capture of the offending vessel, or, for that matter, of any other of our national ships, to be held as a pledge for those we had taken? Of course, we must retort; and so the fight must of necessity go on till one or the other party, sick of fighting, saw fit to ask or offer explanations. This point of explanations finally reached, whatever difficulty the British might have in explaining the visitation of our merchant vessels, we certainly should have a thousand times greater difficulty in explaining the capture of their ships of war, thus taking into our hands—even supposing that the commanders of those vessels had acted without authority—the discipline of the British navy. Instead of meeting the British on a doubtful point, and perhaps beating them in the argument, we should find the question of the visitation of merchant ships entirely swallowed up in the much more serious question of the responsibility of the commanders of national vessels to their own Governments alone, and the necessity in all national controversies of a demand for explanations and indemnity before resorting to force. The debate we have referred to took place on Saturday. The intervening Sunday, we hope, afforded the gentlemen who took part in it an opportunity to get rational and sober."

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

UNDERNEATH I send a few short notices of works which may possibly be of service to some of your readers. The present crop of literature is enormous, but the quality of the grain generally somewhat indifferent. Of recent works of any pretension, Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation," (or rather the introductory portion of it, for we are promised a number of volumes,) has attracted the greatest share of notice. It shows great research and wonderful industry, and as a storehouse of materials will be invaluable. Unfortunately, the author's conclusions are by no means so clear as his premises are extensive—he gives you the idea of a man whose appetite for knowledge is greater than his digestion. Even his paradoxes seem due less to original thought than to inability to deal with conflicting evidence. Much must be allowed for the immense range of his subject; but he has increased this difficulty by the lack of clear definition. Civilisation with Mr. Buckle is anything and everything except a high tone of feeling and principle; a very cyclopædia of art and sciences. To original thinkers the book will be a useful storehouse; but a labyrinth to those who require guidance.

I do not suppose Mr. Gladstone's Homeric Lucubrations will have much attraction for Australian readers, but there is a freshness of thought and feeling about his book which we should scarcely have looked for from a hardworking statesman, with a strain of eloquence often highly imaginative and always in pure taste.

Lord Grey's work on "Parliamentary Government," bearing directly as it does on the question of reform, is gradually advancing in public estimation. An attempt was made in the *Times* to strangle it in its birth by a most violent and disingenuous critique—a singular exception to the usual fair dealing of that journal with literary matters; but the language of the *Times* on the question of reform has varied so shamelessly with the exigencies of party, that the public for once begged leave to think for themselves. The book contains the condensed result of much political experience and observation, and has many useful lessons for those who think that movement must be progress.

The Indian outbreak has, of course, been a godsend to publishers—the more because the gross ignorance prevalent on Indian questions makes very indifferent stuff pass muster. The two best books called forth by the occasion appear to be those of Colonel Sleeman and Mr. Mead. The latter gentleman writes too much in the temper of a satirist; but still his work is profoundly suggestive, and many of the facts which he supplies by way of illustration are instructive in no common degree. He may be regarded as the exponent of the views of the more enlightened portion of the Indian Press. Independently of the interest attaching to the vivid pictures of Oriental life and manners contained in Colonel Sleeman's work, there is one point in it especially worthy of notice. While admitting fully all those corruptions and abuses of the native court of Lucknow which formed the pretence for "annexation," he seems to have pronounced from the first that to annex Oude, even if morally defensible, was politically unwise—a text on which recent events have furnished an instructive comment. If these two works are the best of the Indian batch, by far the worst is that most unfeminine book called "The Timely Retreat." It is grievous to find that it was actually written by English ladies—let us trust that it will find very few readers among that generally pure-minded and refined class. Strange that, in this "lowest deep," yet a lower deep should be found. But an inventive *littérateur* in France has actually published a work, *professing* to be the journal of an English lady in India, which is shockingly illustrative both of French grossness and continental ignorance of English character. The supposed writer (a Mrs. Hornsteet, of course an apocryphal personage) is made to relieve Lord Shaftesbury's delicate dilemma by narrating, as an eye-witness, the outrages offered to her own daughter! This, as a specimen.

The new volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England," are likely to maintain his popularity. Peculiar as are his views of the Tudor policy, it is remarkable that he should have been able to say so much that is new, and in such a manner as to convince readers of its truth.

Of light works there is a large supply. Mrs. Hornby's "In and about Stamboul," being perhaps the liveliest. As to works of fiction, I must dedicate a separate letter to them. Poetry there is none—or none worth the name—since W. Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House." I ought, perhaps, to except some devotional poems by Aubrey de Vere; but as they belong to the dangerous school of sentimental Romanism, it would be foreign to my purpose to give currency to their substance for the sake of their attractive form.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, June 15, 6 p.m.—The anticipations of the approaching fall of General Espinasse, mentioned in my letter of Sunday, has been fulfilled, as the telegraph has already informed you. On the propriety of the General's removal from the Home-office, where his presence has been so baleful, there can be, and there is, but one opinion. Without, perhaps, meaning to do so, he has done serious mischief. It was impossible that credit or confidence could be restored while he continued in office, for it was felt that there was no protection against the most arbitrary acts. As long as General Espinasse ruled at the Ministry of the Interior the discontent of the public neutralised the most desperate attempts to restore confidence. Every act of his administration was a fault, and none but the most stupid or the most servile believed that any change for the better could be expected while he was in power. The effect of his dismissal was at once seen at the Bourse in the rise of the funds, a rise, however, which was not maintained to the end. His dismissal was long expected and most ardently desired, and it is only to be hoped that the mischief is not too general to be removed. The present step is one in the right direction; and, if His Majesty follows it up by sending into private life a few others whose names are quite as obnoxious, the satisfaction would be great indeed. People are so pleased with his retirement that they hardly find fault with General Espinasse's nomination to the Senate. That distinguished assembly seems to be treated, now and then, rather unceremoniously. When a man is turned out of office, as unfit, he is sure to be deposited in the Luxembourg, which is no great compliment to the members of the Upper Chamber. 30,000f. a-year and the privilege of wearing a richly embroidered coat on state occasions is no bad close of a Ministerial career such as General Espinasse's. It is now ascertained that the matter was decided on four days ago, though up to the last moment the veracious officials declared solemnly that General Espinasse was more firm than ever in his post. M. Vaisse was frequently spoken of, but he wanted prestige. Any one coming after Espinasse was sure to be welcome; therefore it is nothing extraordinary that M. Delangle's appointment is viewed with favour, independently of any merits of his own. Few have been more docile than the First President of the Imperial Court of Paris, but yet he, accustomed to legal procedure, cannot but have a respect for the law which headministers; and, whatever his shortcoming, the Home-office will at any rate cease to be directed like a barrack. We anticipate, however, some squabbling between the new Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the Seine. The latter is again said to be seriously menaced, and there are certain points of difference between them which are so marked, and which have been more than once so freely commented upon by M. Delangle, that a conflict is considered unavoidable. I repeat that the removal of General Espinasse has given great satisfaction, and that satisfaction would be still greater if the weeding were applied to a few others.

It is positively affirmed that the nomination of Prince Napoleon to the government of Algeria is definitively abandoned. The Prince himself has lately shown the greatest unwillingness to undertake the office, and in this he has been confirmed by the advice of his friends. His father, Prince Jerome, is unwilling that his son, to whom he is much attached, should quit him at his time of life. These are not the only reasons, but the fact is, I am assured, certain that Prince Napoleon does not go to Algeria as Imperial Lieutenant.

The question of the right of asylum—*le Droit d'Asile*—had, according to general opinion, been pretty well exhausted both by the debates in Parliment and the correspondence between the French and English Governments after the attempt of the 14th of January. It is again revived in the Ministerial print *Le Pays*, which is still the same unlucky friend the Government has sometimes found it. M. Auguste Vitu, in an article on "an eloquent *brochure* by M. Michaud," treats the subject with a view to support the claim set up by the French Government, and gives instances where England in other times demanded and obtained the surrender or expulsion of obnoxious persons, and when she herself complied with similar demands from others. He adduces the case of the Earl of Bothwell, expelled by Queen Elizabeth from the north of England, at the request of James of Scotland; the treaty of 1661, between Great Britain and Denmark, binding themselves to refuse shelter or protection to the rebellious subjects of each other; that between Holland and England touching the surrender of those persons who had sat in judgment on Charles I.; and that of Aix La Chapelle, which imposed on France the obligation of expelling the Pretender. All these, the *Pays* admits, were in virtue of existing treaties. The next case it cites, which was not justified by any special or general treaty, is the one of James Napper Tandy, who in 1799 was delivered up by the Senate of Hamburg, on the demand of the English Minister. It is strange indeed that such a case should be cited by a Government writer in support of a demand made on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon. The case of Napper Tandy is nearly identical with that of the refugees whom you were expected to expel or surrender; it is, in fact, a case in point, and I can show with very little trouble that the opinion of the man who was at the head of the French Government of that day, was the same as that expressed in England on the pretensions of the present French Government.

The history of Napper Tandy, as one of the leaders of the Irish insurrection of 1798, is familiar to every one. He tried to join Humbert's expedition to Ireland, but missed doing so; and, after lurking on the coast of Donegal, made his escape to Norway. On the 24th of November, 1799, he and Harvey Morris (Montmorency), Corbet, and Blackwall, were arrested by English agents at Hamburg, put in prison, and finally brought to Ireland; they were tried, and defended by Curran. The prosecution failed, and Tandy was allowed, after some time, to sail to France. The part of the question that bears particularly on the present case is the conduct of the head of the French Government, and I would beg M. Vitu's special attention to the following letter:—

"Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the Burgomaster and Senate of the Free Imperial City of Hamburg.

"Paris, 9th Nivose (eighth year), December 30, 1799.

"Sirs,—We have received your letter. It does not justify your conduct. Courage and virtue preserve States; cowardice and vice destroy them. *You have violated the laws of humanity.* Such an event could not have happened among the most barbarous hordes of the desert. Your fellow-citizens must for ever reproach you. The two unfortunate men whom you have delivered up will die illustrious, but their blood shall work more evil on the heads of their persecutors than a whole army would have done.

"BONAPARTE.

"H. B. Maret, Secretary of State."

I would now ask, what is the opinion of the *Pays* on this letter, of the existence of which it probably was ignorant? Does it approve or disapprove the sentiments of the First Consul? Does it approve or disapprove the refusal of the Swiss Confederation to expel Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte on the demand of the French Government in 1838 through the Duke de Montebello? And, finally, would it approve or disapprove the refusal of the English Government to expel or deliver up Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if such a demand was made by Louis Philippe in 1847 on the Prince's escape from Ham?

An answer to those questions would be extremely satisfactory, and, indeed, any discussion on the subject is incomplete without it.

The Minister of War has addressed a communication to the commanders of military divisions, announcing to them that the Emperor will open the camp of Chalons with great pomp on the 15th of July.

The Emperor has appointed Generals Delarue d'Oraison, Tisserand, Planhol, Legay d'Arcy, Eynard, L'Heureux, Pierre, and d'Ormy to inspect the Gendarmerie throughout France; and General de Guyon is to inspect the French Gendarmerie at Rome.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, JUNE 13.—The chief topic of conversation for the last day or two has been the release of the Cagliari and her crew. Of course, the public is well pleased with this termination of a troublesome and long-pending difficulty; and, but for her unpardonable good understanding with Austria, England might now be particularly popular in Piedmont. Some people say that what she has now done she ought to have done sooner. The majority, however, in a fairer and more liberal spirit, make allowance for false information in the first instance, and for the caution with which extraneous political considerations subsequently made it advisable to act. But I fear that some of our Piedmontese friends are rather prone to suspect double-dealing in others, however exempt they may be, I am perfectly willing to believe, from any tendency to it themselves. You will not have forgotten that, when the mistake committed in a note addressed to Count Cavour was discovered certain wiseacres in Turin denied that it had ever been made, and talked in a ridiculous strain of falsification of despatches and of British diplomatists sacrificing themselves and telling falsehoods, because it was for their country's interest that they should do so. The new notable discovery of those gentlemen, who seem bent on seeing evil in everything, is that England had an understanding with Austria and Naples, to enable the latter power to get out of its *faux pas* with as little humiliation as possible. It is stated that the copy of Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Mr. Lyons, insisting on compliance within ten days with the demands of the British Government, was not transmitted to the Sardinian Cabinet in time for this to prepare and send to Naples a simultaneous and similar communication. The courier, as I am informed, who brought the despatch had orders from the Foreign Office not to wait here, but to proceed straight to Naples. The Sardinian despatch shortly followed; but before the *ultimatum* it contained could be presented to Count Carafa the English communication had been made, and the King of Naples, by immediate compliance, had avoided the appearance of yielding in any degree to the implied menace of a small Power. He had preferred striking his flag to the British first-rate to waiting the arrival of the Sardinian corvette, which, indeed, would have been but a chip in porridge. The end being obtained, the communication from the Piedmontese Minister was not made. Why England should be thus considerate of the King of Naples' feelings is, of course, to be explained only by dragging in Austria—that eternal scapegoat and bugbear. Austria interceded with her friend England in behalf of her friend Naples. "Since you are bent upon having ship, crew, and indemnity, we can say nothing against it; but do be tender of poor Bomba's feelings; let him give in to the growl of the lion, without being mortified by the menace of a less puissant animal." Thus it is supposed that Austria addressed England, which, by a little well-calculated rapidity in her movements, prevented Piedmont from being in at the death. The supposition is far-fetched and probably wholly unfounded in fact, and I have reason to believe that it is by no means shared in by the Sardinian Government. Those persons who entertain it should bear in mind that Piedmont, although small, is neither so feeble nor so little considered in Europe as to render such extra susceptibility justifiable; and that it shows a want of dignity and self-respect thus to insist on extracting cause of offence or suspicion from circumstances that may easily be otherwise explained.

CALCUTTA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 12, 1858.—I am about to make the attempt of sending a letter by that pink of irregularity, the Australian Mail Service. Seeing it advertised that letters are to be forwarded to Australia, &c., &c., on the 17th instant, I have little doubt but those missives for &c., &c., will reach there—wherever that may be—in due time; to expect that from the previous results of our Australian ocean mercury is something bordering on insanity. We poor people here have not been favoured up to this date by any news through the legitimate channel from Australia, since the date of April 15. It certainly is possible that friends, forgetting friendship, have never written, and a *leetle* less possible that merchants, forgetting their interests, have neglected forwarding the last quotations from the Sydney and Melbourne markets; but at the same time it is most probable that in some dusty nook of the post office at Galle lie some useful packets, parcels, or samples—or still more likely, they are drifting helplessly about in something, called by the Australian Mail Company a steamer, with a dislocated engine or an asthmatical boiler. Seriously, it has become an intense bore. Nobody that I have met believes in it. Merchants here writing to Australia—which they do as seldom as possible—are often disposed to trust a fifty or sixty days' passage in a sailing-ship to running the risk of having despatches mislaid at Galle, of which I have heard several complaints, or condemned to the passage of a broken-down steamer. There is a good deal in all this to concern you. Admitting a swift and regular transit to England to be the primary necessity, yet a good communication with the "City of Palaces," which it is in appearance, would do Australia no harm.

Our latest date from Australia is April 25th, the day of the American clipper Whirlwind's departure from Melbourne. The next is the Megæra, steamer, from Sydney, 21st April, bringing the 77th Regiment, a very seasonable gift. Both the horse ships from Melbourne arrived safely, but not so with the horses—the Siam having lost a number, but the Carribon was more fortunate. Both vessels made good passages, but the Whirlwind's is doubtless the quickest on record—having got a pilot on the fortieth day from her last date, thus beating the Formosa by three days, who, according to dates given, headed the Carribon by one, and the Siam by eight. The passage of the Megæra, by the eastern route, was fifty days, but she touched either at Singapore or Sourabaya. The papers here are printed so carelessly as to have both places in their report. You see, therefore, we have had a great ocean race, which may be of some interest to your nautical readers. I do not know the route the Whirlwind took; the other ships came by Cape Leuwin, and it is likely the American did the same, although possible that, being late in the season, he took Torres Straits.

JUNE 16TH.—I shall have to shorten my intended letter considerably, the mail leaving to-morrow. Since I began to write you I have had a slight touch of fever and that also prevents me from saying all I would otherwise have done. The weather for the last three weeks has been fearfully hot, and the air full of miasma. There is a great deal of sickness about Calcutta, and tenfold more amongst our poor fellows up country. We in the ships here have suffered severely from sun-stroke, but amongst the troops on active service the loss is perfectly appalling. We have lost more by sun-stroke than by sabre-stroke, and it requires as much covering on the head to ward off one as the other.

The Raby Castle, from Sydney, and the Reindeer, from Melbourne, have arrived here, and the Bombay Telegraph reports the arrival of the Merchant Prince there from Melbourne. A little more Australian shipping intelligence for you.

People here seem not at all satisfied with anything that is being done in Government circles, or with any one who does it, perhaps with the exception of Sir Hugh Rose. Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell—now made, or about to be made, a peer—both lie under the ban of popular displeasure. In one of the newspapers I have sent you is the full dispatch of Sir Hugh Rose, concerning the fall of Jhansie. It seems to have been a most gallant affair, and considering the weather, almost unparalleled. You will see there are no returns of the enemy's wounded; all are killed. Sir Hugh Rose reports five thousand slain on the spot—a day's work hardly to be matched before Sebastopol. Our men captured the Ranee's father and hung him with his prime minister. The Ranee herself, who was personally engaged superintending one of the most atrocious massacres of women and children at the first outbreak of the mutiny, barely escaped from Jhansie. She fled for her life, with a few English cavalry after her, but the lieutenant in command was wounded severely, and had to give up the chase; had this not happened, the lady, most likely, by this time would have become acquainted with the interior of Fort William, or had she fallen into the hands of some of our soldiers' wives, she would, without doubt, have gone to her father. The other newspaper I have sent contains even better news if true. You will see it there reported, that a lucky fellow, Captain Ross, has laid hands on Nana Sahib, the arch fiend himself. Perhaps *this* is too good news, to be true, but if it be correct that in spite of all his defiance and oaths and threats never to be taken alive, he has really fallen into the hands of the Philistines, our turn has come, and we will not let it pass. It gives me keen pleasure indeed to be able to send to Australia only the probability of the capture of such a murdering villain.

The Indian correspondence of the *Times* does not seem to carry the day in the manner the Crimean did, but any one with half a glance may see that the work on the plateau before Sebastopol, was simple and easy in comparison with what it is on the banks of the Ganges. The *Times* itself has began the clemency cry, and talks of the wild vengeance of our soldiers, but that wont suit just now.

Nishan Sing, a notorious rebel chief, was taken the other day and blown from a gun. Also Baba Sahib, another chief, who stirred up rebellion in the south Mahratta country, and was concerned in the death of Mr. Manson, a political resident, is captured, and will, no doubt, share the same fate.

What Sepoys are here are all disarmed, and walk sentry with their ramrods. Our own troops have got a far more promising and suitable dress for this climate than, considering the usual wisdom and forethought of red tape, one would have supposed. Grey trousers and blouse, with a belt, no stock, and white pith hats, something after the fashion of the ancient knights, with a flap hanging down behind, is the dress. Not very like the red-coated infantry of former times, but a great deal more serviceable, at least, under this sun. This hot weather campaign has been altogether a most terrible affair, and people here say, might have been prevented by prompt measures at first, but then don't people always say so. Time will show next cold weather.

D. P.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of four.

STEWART V. MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

The trial of this case again lasted all day, without terminating. It will be resumed at ten this morning, and will probably take about two days more.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

JURIES OF FOUR.—Stewart v. Mitchell and others; Potts v. Cohen; Coulson and others v. Tuck; Montgomery and another v. Lord; Suttie v. the Bishop of Sydney; Speeding v. Smith.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.—Under Rule of Court, dated 7th July, 1858. Demurrers and Special Case.—The Commissioners for the City of Sydney v. Brown; Town v. Rouse (special case); Chapman v. Doherty; Williams v. Fowles; Ormsby v. Parkes; The Attorney-General v. Randle.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Newton v. Hammond, on charge; Perry v. Macalister, to tax costs; Nash v. Ross, to consider decree; Graham v. Vivers, to settle minutes.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Bernard Symon, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William Robinson, a second meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of George Falls, a single meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his remaining household furniture and wearing apparel on condition of paying the rent due.

In the estate of George Evans, an adjourned special meeting under a Judge's order, for examination. Mr. Evans was in attendance, but as no person was present to conduct an examination, nothing was done.

In the estate of Gunton Taylor, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel, the only assets in the estate.

In the estate of William Scanes, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was allowed to retain his tools of trade.

In the estate of Joseph Coquelin, an adjourned certificate meeting. His Honor refused to grant a certificate of discharge, on the following grounds:—1. That he (insolvent) had given an unjust and fraudulent preference to one of his creditors. 2. That he had wilfully concealed, and in his schedule misrepresented, his assets. 3. That he had made a frivolous and vexatious defence to an action. And, lastly, in reference to his general conduct in contracting debts.

SURRENDERS.

Denis Baragay, of Harrington-street, Sydney, butcher. Liabilities, £90. Assets—value of personal property, £6. Deficit, £84. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Charles Simmonds, of Lochinvar, labourer. Liabilities, £88 13s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £4; outstanding debts, £18 5s: total, £22 5s. Deficit, £66 8s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Leeder, of Devonshire-street, Sydney, baker. Liabilities, £205 7s. 9d. Assets—value of personal property, £34; outstanding debts, £46 9s. 6d.: total, £80 9s. 6d. Deficit, £124 18s. 3d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 19.—Edward Walton, adjourned certificate, half-past 10. John Kaleski, first, 11. Mabel Cadden, single, half-past 11. Thomas W. Knight, special, for proof of debts, 2. Henry Fisher, special, for proof of debts, half-past 2.

Friday, 20.—George Tutton, adjourned second, 11. Bernard Symon, second, 11. Patrick Malone, adjourned second, 12. John Garsed, adjourned second, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Neale, Mr. Lenehan, Mr. Peden, Mr. Ebsworth, and Mr. Oatley.

Eleven persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were sentenced to pay, some 10s. and others 20s., or submit to the usual alternative Two others, who added obscenity to intoxication, were ordered to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned fourteen day; while a third (the notorious Bridget Toomey) was for a similar offence sentenced to pay £5 or to be imprisoned three months. When about to remove Bridget Toomey from the Court to the lock-up, she regularly pitched into the officer whose duty it was to conduct her away, and was so violent that several other constables had to lend a hand before she could be removed. When a little order was restored, his Worship the Police Magistrate, cancelled the sentence just passed, and directed the defendant to be again brought before the Court to-morrow.

James Freeman, 13 years of age, was brought before the Bench on suspicion of having stolen a deal case. Constable Ryan deposed that between one and two this morning he found the boy in Woolloomooloo-street, carrying the empty case produced, and suspecting that he had stolen it (the boy has already made more than his first appearance in this character), took him into custody. The boy said in reply that when returning from the theatre he found the box in the paddock near St. Mary's Chapel and he was taking it home when the constable met him. The boy's mother presented herself before the Bench and said that, early yesterday morning, her son went with another in a boat to get some wood, and that the next she heard of him was that he was in custody. Ordered, that on his father's entering into a recognisance for his good behaviour he be discharged; otherwise to be imprisoned until the Quarter Sessions.

Mary Jane Pearson was on Thursday last week given into custody by a draper named Warby for stealing a table cover, his property. The prisoner elected that the charge be summarily disposed of, and pleaded guilty. A carpet reticule, a doll, and a dress-piece, which were in her possession when given into custody on this charge, were also suspected to have been stolen by her, as well as a quantity of new drapery goods, boots, shoes, and slippers, and six or seven baskets, found by sergeant Miller on her premises, and in order to afford opportunity for inquiry, she was remanded for sentence until to-day. No owner was found for any of the goods, but they will remain in custody of the police until she shall be in a position to claim them. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months.

Thomas Greenaway was charged by Ellen Nolan with being the father of her illegitimate child, and with having refused to contribute towards its support. After a considerable amount of evidence in support of the complainant, their worships adjudged defendant to be the father of the child, and made an order for the payment of 12s. 6d. weekly for two years, with £2 2s. for costs.

John Higgins, of Woolloomooloo-street, butcher, pleaded guilty to an information by the inspector of slaughterhouses, for having slaughtered a calf on his own premises, such premises not having been licensed as a place at which cattle, &c., may be slaughtered, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s.

Mary Nunan, publican, found guilty of selling after hours, was fined 10s. and costs 3s. 6d.

Thomas Topy, a drover, appeared and pleaded guilty to an information by inspector Read, which alleged that he (defendant) on the 8th day of August, the same being the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, he being a drover and shepherd, and above the age of 14 years, did then and there exercise certain worldly labour in his ordinary calling of a drover and shepherd upon the Lord's day, by taking and driving out on the public streets one hundred sheep, the same not being a work of either necessity or charity, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. Their worships sentenced him to pay a penalty of 20s., with 3s. 6d. costs.

William Garting, found guilty of being the keeper of a ferocious dog, which, on the 10th August, rushed at and attacked a child of about two years of age, whose life was thereby endangered, was sentenced to pay a penalty of £2 2s., with 4s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Patrick Costello, found guilty of having conveyed newly slaughtered meat from one place to another in the city, without having properly covered and concealed it from view, was fined 5s.

About a dozen prosecutions by inspector Drake, for violations of the Corporation Act and the Sewerage Act (such as placing building materials upon the public streets and allowing water-closets to overflow), were conducted by the City Solicitor to a successful issue, and the defendants were fined in sums varying, according to the circumstances of each case, from 40s. downwards, with 15s. 6d. costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. G. W. Elliott, and Mr. M. Metcalfe.

The undermentioned parties, who had been found drunk in the streets, were mulcted in the following penalties: Julia Lee, an incorrigible offender, who had also used most obscene language, 40s., or two months in gaol; Mary Murphy, 10s., or twenty-four hours; Thomas Lennon, 10s., or twenty-four hours.

William Adams, a seaman, was charged with having assaulted Samuel Asheu, a merchant Chinaman. Mr. Driver appeared for complainant. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; and Asheu, having been put into the witness-box, stated that he had met prisoner in Cumberland-street, and, without any provocation or cause of offence haing been given, he was struck on the body and face by Adams. Fined 40s., with costs of court and professional costs of prosecution, in default to be imprisoned for twenty-one days.

James Oxholm (alias Black Jim) was charged with having knowingly connived at the desertion of a seaman, named Frederick Oxhoby, belonging to the ship Abyssinian. Mr. Brenan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Redman for the defence. The case occupied several hours in hearing, but was eventually dismissed.

MATCH AT HOMEBUSH.

THE long contemplated match between Gratis and Chevalier, for £600, came off yesterday at Homebush, and resulted, as was generally anticipated, in favour of the gelding. The attendance on the course was very thin, and the absence of all excitement outside the circle of the few "betters" gave little token that those present had assembled to enjoy an Englishman's national pastime. There were a few judges in horse-flesh who had the day all to themselves, for the odds they pertinaciously offered of two to one found few takers, and those who were tempted to try their luck by such an alluring bait found, at some cost, that it was upon good grounds such odds were given. The horses were rather late in arriving on the course, and it was only when Chevalier was stripped that he found backers. He looked well, and this infused some spirit into those who were willing to try their luck against long odds. The admirers of Gratis were nothing daunted at this notwithstanding that he looked soft and heated when stripped. All preliminaries having been arranged, the course was cleared, and the horses and their riders repaired to the starting post.

Mr. D. Bell's b. g. Gratis, 9s. 9lb. (Higgerson) 1
Mr. C. Obee's b. c. Chevalier, 8st. (J. Cutts) 2

At the start Chevalier took the lead, and kept it the down-hill riding, but at the turn to the flat was collared by Gratis, who passed the stand a neck in advance, and gaining at every stride. Rounding the hill Chevalier pushed again ahead and took the lead, giving to his backers a short-lived hope that they were on the right side of the betting. But Higgerson soon changed the current of their speculations by letting out Gratis, who, getting his head free, shot past, taking the post of honour, which he maintained to the end, winning by a length easily, while Chevalier was in vain whipped to his utmost speed. Time, 4 min. 11 sec.

This being the only contest, the assemblage returned to the railway station, from whence, to the minute stated in the advertisements, the train started to Sydney, arriving safely in due time.

THE ADELONG ESCORT.—The escort from Adelong arrived at Goulburn on Monday evening with 1950 ozs. gold, being an increase of 543 ozs. over the last escort.

THE NORTHERN ESCORT.—The northern escort arrived in Maitland yesterday morning, *en route* to Sydney, with 465 ozs. 18 grs. of gold-dust from the Hanging Rock and Peel River gold-diggings, and 833 ozs. 17 dwts. from the Rocky River diggings, making a total of 1299 ozs. 18 grs. Rain, it is said, has fallen in heavy quantities up the country. The Peel and the Macdonald were coming down nearly bank high. There has been a slight accession to the population on the diggings since our last notice—principally of Germans.—*Maitland Mercury*.

PATERSON, AUGUST 16TH.—A public meeting was held at the Court-house, on Tuesday last, according to advertisement, to take into consideration the recent censure passed upon two of our magistrates, Messrs. W. B. Boydell and E. G. Cory, by the Hon. the Attorney-General and Mr. Dalley, in their places in Parliament. Mr. Charles Reynolds was voted to the chair, and he firmly believed that the Government were not acquainted with the true nature of the case on which those reflections were based, otherwise they never would—they never could—have justly made such remarks. They had as respectable and efficient gentlemen on this bench as any in the colony; and it was their duty to preserve them from insult. He was more convinced that the Government had uttered these remarks without having the true circumstances of the case before them, having sent a few days ago for the depositions. After the Government had duly considered those depositions, he (Mr. R.) believed that those unjust reflections would have to be recalled. He would suggest the propriety of adjourning this meeting, to allow the Government time to consider the depositions, and the correspondence that had taken place between the bench and the Government regarding this matter; and if that correspondence was not satisfactory, it would be their duty to come forward and support the magistrates, to the best of their ability. He hoped some gentleman would come forward, and propose the necessary resolutions. Mr. S. Sandridge proposed "That this meeting be adjourned until the 14th of September next, to allow Government time to consider the depositions and to answer the correspondence that has taken place between this bench and the Government on the subject of the recent censure passed upon two of our magistrates by the Government, through their refusing to grant to Edmond Long a publican's license." The resolution was seconded by Mr. D. Pettie, and carried. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly responded to, the meeting, which was composed of about twenty-five persons, separated.—*Maitland Mercury*.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

THE performances at this theatre were, on Tuesday last, by command of the Governor-General. The play selected was King Lear. His Excellency and Lady Denison, attended by their family and suite, honoured the entertainment by their presence. A large assemblage of personages evinced their respect to Sir William and Lady Denison, and also their appreciation of high tragedy and finished acting, by attending the theatre on so attractive an occasion. The patronage of his Excellency responded to, so that the house was crowded to the ceiling by an intelligent and respectable audience, most clearly shows that the higher drama delineated by such an actor as Mr. Brooke and his efficient coadjutors will never fail to receive an adequate support from every circle of society in Sydney.

It has been said, somewhere, that more quotations from "King Lear" than from any other play have become parcel of ordinary discourse. It has always been esteemed one of the greatest tragedies that has adorned the literature of any age. It recalls to the memory of the scholar the awful woe of Œdipus, and suggests to the unlearned the sadness of domestic wickedness. In this play, says Dr. Johnson, "there is no scene which does not contribute to the aggravation of the distress or the conduct of the action, and scarce a line which does not conduce to the progress of the scene." If it be complained that Shakspere has not awarded poetical justice to the discrowned monarch, and to his joy, Cordelia, it may be answered that Shakspere understood too well the invariable sequence of events to award aught but execution to the invader of a realm and a traitor to its lawful sovereign, or to elicit reverence from daughters to a father who had deprived himself of all, in expectation that a portion would be restored by the objects of his unwise munificence. If Lear was injured and Cordelia wronged, they brought their calamities on themselves. They tempted Providence by their imprudence, and Providence, which rains upon the just and on the unjust, ordinarily permits imprudence to receive its due reward as a salutary example to mankind, instead of interposing to avert the consequences of the folly, for avoiding which, reason has been bestowed upon humanity.

The principal characters in this immortal drama are Lear and child Cordelia. He is a foolish, fond old man, tired of the cares of State, fond of the ceremonials and observances of royalty; partial to the pleasures of the chase, not averse to the indulgences of the banquet, kindly in his feelings, indulgent and liberal to those about him, but who has, in his prosperity, taken too little care of poor naked wretches, obliged to bide the pelting of pitiless storms. Fast advancing into imbecility he assigns his kingdom to his daughters, in the hope to receive from them continual expressions of affection, and daily endearments of filial gratitude. In the homely, but graphic, language of the Fool, Lear delivers to his daughters a rod for his own back, and, verily, he receives a signal castigation. Cordelia though dutious, affectionate, and honest, possesses a large amount of obstinacy and pride. Disgusted with the adulation of her sister, she is too proud to indulge her doting father by expressing the affection she cordially entertains, and persists in her ungraciousness whenshe has roused the choler of her aged sire, at once her parent and her Sovereign. In the distress of Lear, he is rejoined by Cordelia, who revisits England, not merely to succour her father, but with an invading force to battle with the lawful monarchs.

King Lear is by many critics considered the greatest character in the drama for a consummate actor to portray. It was admirably conceived by Mr. Brooke, and no less skilfully delineated by this fine performer. Though faithfully exhibiting the dotage of Lear, he at the same time represented him as "every inch a king." Though Mr. Brooke judiciously did not hold up the old man "fourscore and upward," as a stalwart warrior, such as Enrico Dandolo at the same age, he, by his admirable command of stage business, and of the accessaries of demeanour and expression, suggested to his audience effectually that the old man had once been a warrior bold, and a potent general of mighty armies in battle array. The expectant tenderness of the fond father upon offering the third of his territory to his child—"his last and least," was finely contrasted by his blank astonishment at her first cold answer, and by his indignation on the repetition of her rudeness. The denunciation of Goneril in the first, and his imprecation on the two daughters in the second act, were exhibitions of vehement passion so powerful, as to recal to the memories of some old play goers the electric brilliancy of *Edmund Kean*, and the harrowing intensity of Macready.

Mr. Brooke's passionate declamation in those scenes, intermixed as it was with fond remonstrance and tenderness of entreaty, was in the strictest consistency with the circumstances in which Lear was placed, and produced a powerful effect upon the audience.

The scenes in the third act, where Lear flies from his ungrateful children to the comparative mercies of the tempest, and in which physical hardships suggest to his mind the miseries which the destitute endure, were represented with tender pathos by Mr. Brooke, who also faithfully delineated the passage from senility to craziness, and the thorough prostration of the monarch's intellect when Lear finds amusement in Mad Tom's straws, and is pleased to talk with that philosopher.

In the fourth act, where madness in almost its most awful form alights upon the aged king, and where the compassion of the reader or spectator becomes exhausted, the acting of Mr. Brooke excited immense emotion in the spectators. The scenes demand the highest attributes of a tragedian's art, and the execution of these difficult passages by the great actor left scarcely anything to be desired by the critics of histrionic efforts. The scene, moreover, in which the intellect of Lear recovers, and he painfully and joyfully recognises his Cordelia, was played by Mr. Brooke so truly, that tears started to the eyes of many, to whom it would be no shame to confess the weakness, or rather the tenderness of their nature.

In the last act, where every hope is frustrated, and all his recovered happiness is demolished; where, after a battle lost, he rescues only the dead body of Cordelia from the gallows; where he yields to fate, and sinks into death in the extremity of his despair, the woes of King Lear were depicted by Mr. Brooke in the highest style of theatrical emotion.

On the whole, Mr. Brooke's King Lear is a powerful specimen of high tragic acting. His representation has a breadth, a grandeur, and intenseness which place him, as a performer, in the rank of Kean and Kemble, and Macready. It is hoped that this great play will be again performed in Sydney, and it is earnestly recommended to all young persons (who have not been brought up to regard stage plays as improper entertainments) to read King Lear attentively, to witness Mr. Brooke's performance in it, and then to read the play most studiously a second time, and a third.

The part of Cordelia was rendered with much propriety and grace by Mr. Charles Poole. There is little scope for an actress in the character of Cordelia; but all that the part required was well supplied by Mrs. Poole, whose performance evinced no small ability, and gave great satisfaction to her audience. This lady is a very efficient actress in parts of pathos and of tenderness, and is a decided acquisition to the Australian boards.

The performance by Mr. Edwards of the engaging part of Edgar was marked by good taste and pleasing elocution. From a laudable desire not to overstep the modesty of nature, this promising actor is occasionally deficient in warmth. The fault here is doubtless on the right side. It will doubtless be amended as confidence is gained, and Mr. Edwards is too promising an actor not to obtain experience, and thereby acquire confidence. It should be observed, however, that there was on this occasion no undue coldness in Mr. Edwards' Edgar. His acting and his expression, his deportment and appearance, where he simulated the Bedlam beggar, were almost faultless.

All the minor characters were played with care and intelligence, and the play throughout was enacted with the highest credit to the Prince of Wales' company, to all of whom success and good fortune is earnestly wished.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 Jurisdiction.—In consequence of the absence of the assessors summoned for yesterday there were no cases heard, and the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the first case tried will be No. 30, Hartshorn v. Foster. The assessors summoned for to-day are Messrs. J. Caldwell, M. M. Cohen, and W. Crowther.

MR. DARVALL.—This gentleman has written to a friend, stating that he hopes to eat his Christmas dinner in Sydney.

CHURCH SOCIETY, PARRAMATTA.—On Monday evening last, Dr. Greenup delivered his lecture on the Life and Writings of Wordsworth, before a very respectable and attentive meeting of St. John's Auxiliary Association, the Rev. R. L. King presiding on the occasion. After some introductory remarks on poetry in general, and the great difficulty of defining it, the lecturer proceeded to observe that William Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in the year 1770. The time in which he came into notice was an eventful one. It was the era of the American war, when England was just waking from a lethargy of more than a century. There was, the Doctor said, no time in English history of greater deadness to all high and elevating thoughts, either in politics or religion than the beginning of the eighteenth century. But the period from the American War to the commencement of the French Revolution was one of great mental commotion: there was so much that was wrong in the old regime, that many fell into the error of thinking that all was wrong, and in France man fell into the fatal error of acting on this supposition. In England many would have been glad to follow the same example and difference of opinion ran very high. It was in this conflict of new thoughts with old prejudices that Wordsworth's education was carried on; he very early became acquainted with Coleridge, whose intellectual powers were of the highest order, and with Southey, who was entirely carried away by the enthusiasm of the day. The Doctor then gave a rapid sketch of Wordsworth's education, the place of his residence, and an account of his various works according to the date of their publication, commencing with his first work in 1798, when he and Coleridge jointly put forth a volume entitled Lyrical Ballads. After glancing at Byron's attack on Wordsworth in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and candidly admitting the puerility of the poet's earlier pieces, such as Betty Foy and Peter Bell, Dr. Greenup said that it was the opinion of Coleridge that "Wordsworth was the greatest philosophic poet since Milton." In that opinion he (Dr. G.) appeared to concur, and he further passed a very high eulogium on the moral and devotional spirit which characterised many of Wordsworth's poems, and concluded by reading selections from the poet's works, at the same time making appropriate remarks on their comparative merits. Mr. Woolls, after complimenting the doctor on the judicious character of his lecture, remarked that a late writer had well observed that, with much that might with advantage be curtailed or altogether forgotten, the poems of Wordsworth, though never likely to be extensively popular, will ever occupy a place next to the highest. He (Mr. W.) was inclined to think that although Byron, in a moment of irritation, had written severely against Wordsworth, he was not unconscious of the poet's merits, for it had been stated on good authority that his lordship repented of his attack in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and actually drew his pen through it in his own copy. The Rev. R. L. King quoted some passages from Wordsworth's posthumous poem, entitled "The Prelude," and particularly praised the descriptive portions of that work. On the motion of Mr. Woolls, seconded by the hon. George Forbes, M.L.C., the thanks of the meeting were presented to Dr. Greenup for his excellent lecture. The Doctor briefly acknowledged the compliment, and, the Rev. R. L. King having intimated that next month Mr. Woolls would give a lecture on the botany of the Holy Scriptures, the business of the evening was concluded with the apostolical benediction.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 18.—Royal Sovereign, ship, 580 tons, Captain Vibert, from London 12th April. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

August 18.—Lady Grey, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Rennie, from Wellington 7th instant. Passenger—Mr. Osborne. Buyers and Learmonth, agents.

August 18.—Illawarra (s.), Captain Fletcher, from Merimbula, Twofold Bay, and Ulladulla August 17th. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lappan and family (6), Mrs. Gray, Miss Houghton, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Seccombe, Mr. Zool, and 3 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

August 18.—Swan, brig, 150 tons, Captain Anderson, from Auckland 4th instant. Passengers—3 in the steerage. Lane and Co. agents.

DEPARTURE.

August 18.—Boomerang (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Freak, for South Sea Islands; Cheetah, for Wellington; Lady Head, for Guam; Spray, for Nelson; Carolina, for Adelaide; Moa, for Auckland; Otago, for Port Curtis; William, for Port Macquarie.

CLEARANCES.

August 18.—Boomerang (s.), Captain H. O'Reilly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. D. Connor, E. Gillow, F. Rogers, R. Gill, — Spearing, — Flaherty, R. H. Gordon, Masters Pugh (2), Mr. Simon Mayer, Mr. F. Hinton, Miss Winship, and 5 in the steerage.

August 18.—Moa, brig, 237 tons, Captain Bowden, for Auckland. Passengers—Miss Clendon, Miss Wells, Mr. J. G. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Edwards and child, Mr. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes and 3 children, and 4 in the steerage.

August 18.—Carolina, barque, 384 tons, Captain Struyk, for Adelaide, with original cargo from Humboldt Bay.

August 18.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain M'Dermott, for Port Macquarie, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Toser, Brownrigg, Bennett, Oakes, Hellon, Hillery, Stint, Brown, Jones, and Miss Hill.

August 18.—Spray, brig, 148 tons, Captain Scott, for Nelson. Passengers—Messrs. Blick, Dowlip, Master and Miss Dowlip.

August 18.—Otago, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Brown, for Port Curtis, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Alder, Iles, Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Archer.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 18.—Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 80 trusses hay, 400 bags maize, 80 quarters beef, 6 hogsheads wine, 150 sheep, 50 pigs, 1 horse, 10 baskets horns, 10 bags oysters, 2 coops fowls, 6 cases eggs; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 50 bales hay, 150 bags maize, 60 bags flour, 50 bags bran, 80 hides, 180 sheep, 1 horse, 6 coops fowls, 14 cases eggs, 8 quarters beef, and sundries; Dove, from Broulee, with 30 tons potatoes, 3 bags wheat; Thistle (s.), from Morpeth, with 70 trusses hay, 50 bags maize, 60 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 18.—Storm King, for Richmond River; Boomerang, for Tweed River; Catherine, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.

August 18.—Royal Sovereign, from London: 1 package, G. J. Frankland; 14 bales, How, Walker, and Co.; 5 packages, Scales, Brothers; 32 casks, Young, Lark, and Co.; 326 packages, G. Murray; 17 packages, J. Stuart; 26 packages, Gilchrist and Co.; 9 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 290 packages, Cohen and Co.; 10 hogsheads, 3 packages, Flower and Co.; 200 casks, 30 cases, Rundle and Co.; 30 coils rope, R. Towns and Co.; 250 hogsheads, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 380 packages, A. Dreutler and Co.; 150 cases, T. Skinner and Co.; 29,800 slates, Croom and Co.; 26 packages, Frank and Co.; 14 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 50 hogsheads, 1 bin, R. E. and F. Tooth; 5 packages, J. and E. Rowe; 12 kegs printing ink, J. Fairfax and Sons; 10 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 7 packages, J. Davis; 120 casks, Randle, Dangar, and Co.; 32 packages, J. G. Ross; 30 hogsheads 80 quarter-cases 984 cases, Lamb and Co.; 20 carboys acids, 21 packages, E. Youngman and Co.; 1 package, Bradley; 50 hogsheads, 1242 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 200 tiles, 84 iron pipes, 99 bundles hoop iron, 125 packages machinery, Robey and Co.; 1586 bars 540 bands iron, Iredale and Co.; 248 packages, Order.

August 18.—Lady Grey, from Wellington: 30 tons potatoes, Buyers and Learmonth.

August 18.—Swan, from Auckland: 805 bags gum, 498 bags potatoes, 16 casks boots and shoes, 10 boxes onions, Order.

EXPORTS.

August 18.—Moa, for Auckland: 40 half-chest tea, 14 hogsheads rum, 5 half-tierces tobacco, 8 cases sheathing, 5 barrels 10 half-barrels powder, 1 cask patent fuse, 45 bundles galvanised iron, 33 boxes glass, 10 rolls lead, 40 rolls matting, 10 cases sago, 5¼ tons iron, 1 ton tiles, 24 stones, 12 drays, 90 tons coal, 30,000 slates, 60 kegs nails, 20 quarter-barrels dried apples, 67 packages, J. Roberton and Co.; 304 bags sugar, F. and G. Korff; 2 hogsheads brandy, 156 bags rice, 27 ploughs, 32 packages, J. S. Macfarlane; 128 mats refined sugar, 400 mats bastards, Colonial Sugar Company; 15 chests 20 half-chests tea, 42 bags coffee, 10 cases chicory, 4 carroteels currants, 5 casks carbonate soda, 1 case bluestone, 1 case figs, 1 case matches, 8 cases, 1 bundle paper, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 bags sugar, 1 chest tea, Hall and Alderson; 7 bundles leather, Gilfillan and Co.; 9 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 10 tons salt, 1 case, Scott, Cameron, and Co.; 22 sheets iron, 3 loads stone, 7 packages, B. Newell.

August 18.—Spray, for Nelson: 2 hogsheads rum, 4 quarter-casks 80 cases brandy, 2 half-tierces tobacco, 20 drums oil, 149 bags sugar, 42 bags coffee, 5 chests 15 half-chests 28 boxes tea, 143 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 40 cases brandy, 105 packages, 3 cases wine, 10 drums oil, S. A. Joseph; 3 tons 160 bags bastards, 72 bags refined sugar, 1 hogshead treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 2 quarter-casks sherry, 550 slates, 5000 bricks, 10 crates, 2 hogsheads earthenware, 16 grates, 6 taps, 19 casks cement, 1 sheet iron, 2 bulls, 9 packages, 1 dray, Captain Scott; 1 box tobacco, 1 quarter-cask brandy, Beit and Co.; 3 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 boilers, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 package, J. W. Waugh; 4 packages, J. L. Sherriff; 103 tons coals, 5 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 package, J. A. Buttrey; 4 tons machinery, J. Blake.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Wellington.—By the Cheetah, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Nelson and Port Cooper.—By the Spray, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Moa, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Nelson and Port Cooper.—By the Francis, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Wellington.—By the William Alfred, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Otago.—By the Contest, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: August 18.—William Alfred, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, for Wellington.

The cargo of the Illawarra consists of 45 bags wheat, 40 bags potatoes, 35 kegs butter, 170 sides bacon, 12 hides, 10 boxes eggs, 22 pigs, 12 bags oats, 1 coop poultry, 4 bales leather, and sundries.

The Lady Grey from Wellington, reports the Adolphus Yates as about to leave for Sydney, via Taranaki, with a cargo of potatoes.

The Swan, from Auckland, which arrived last night, reports the Missie, brig, as having arrived from Melbourne on the 3rd instant.

The mail steamers European and Victoria changed their house flag yesterday, from the E. and A. R. M. Company to that of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The flag hoisted was white with St. Andrew's Cross and a Crown in the centre, which will be used at the Flagstaff in future on the arrival of the mail.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Ellen Simpson, barque, Poole, for Melbourne, with 410 tons coal.

August 17.—Rialto, barque, Currie, for Melbourne, with 475 tons coal, 11 tins vitriol.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 17.—Sacramento, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

VESSELS WINDBOUND AT TWOFOLD BAY.

August 12.—Shamrock, for Melbourne.

August 13.—Little Pet, Jessie, Eliza Goddard, and Indus, for Melbourne; Eagle, for Adelaide, with loss of bulwarks and sails; King Fisher, for Melbourne, with loss of bulwarks and boats, which were stove in during a S.W. gale.

August 14.—Mary Thompson, schooner, from New Zealand, bound to Melbourne with a cargo of potatoes.

August 15.—Drover, bound to Melbourne.

August 16.—Hargraves, bound to Melbourne.

The weather has been very wet and stormy during the last week. Twenty whales have been sighted this season, and seven taken.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 10.—Sobim, Salcomb Castle, from Newcastle.

August 11.—Fayaway, Iris, Elizabeth Margaret Nicol, William Buchanan, Fox, from Newcastle; Bessie Young, Banca, from Mauritius; Monarch, from Sydney; Carien Cecilia, from San Francisco.

August 12.—Martha Ellen, from Newcastle; Kent, from London; Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town; R. M. S. European, from Suez.

DEPARTURE.

August 10.—Queen (s.), for Otago.

WARRNAMBOOL.

ARRIVAL.

August 11.—Jet, from Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

August 4.—Tasmania (s.), from Sydney.

Extracts from the Melbourne papers:—

The Kent, as usual, seventy-four days. Captain Brine is still in command, therefore we need not state that all the passengers speak highly of the comforts of the ship. We are indebted to Captain Brine for papers to the 27th May. The voyage throughout has been very tempestuous. Cape Otway was made four days ago.

The schooner Elizabeth, from Newcastle, N.S.W., grounded yesterday at noon between the Pope's Eye and the Royal George buoy; the wind was N.E. at the time, blowing fresh.

Captain Williamson, of the Margaret Nicol, reports having sighted a brig, supposed to be the Ruby, on shore near No. 10 buoy.

The Tasmania, from Hobart Town, which arrived at the Heads yesterday, has lost her fore-top mast.

The Ceylon.—This, the most recent addition to that noble fleet of steam vessels which have been constructed for the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steampacket Company, was on Saturday launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, at Poplar. There, within the brief space of 11 months, she has grown up to her present almost finished state and majestic proportions. Fully masted and rigged while upon the stocks—a circumstance extremely unusual, if not unprecedented—and all her internal arrangements being upon the point of completion, her appearance was more imposing than that which is ordinarily worn by a vessel previous to her being launched. Though inferior in point of size to the Himalaya and some of the steamers in the employment of the company, she yet is constructed upon a large scale, her dimensions being;—Length on deck, 300 feet; beam, 41 feet; depth, 29 feet; burden, 2376 tons; displacement at load line, 3200 tons. She is 450 horse-power, and is destined for the Indian service. The preparations for launching her were in progress at a very early hour on Saturday morning, and were unfortunately attended by an accident which proved to be fatal. A shipwright's apprentice, named Jolly, happened to be standing on the anchor which was drawn up outside the bow of the vessel, and was employed while in that position in clearing away some planks, a nail in one of which caught a portion of his dress, threw him off his balance, and the consequence being that he was precipitated from a height of between 40 and 50 feet down to the floor of the yard beneath. Assistance was at once rendered him, and he was borne off towards the nearest hospital, but before he had proceeded many yards upon the way, life was found to have become extinct. The accident took place about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, but the arrangements for the launch continued nevertheless, to be carried on with unabated vigour. Shortly before 2 o'clock it was announced that the necessary preparations had been completed, and that the goodly ship would in a few minutes be committed to the waters. The announcement had, however, scarcely been made when the sky, which had during the whole of the morning been free from cloud, became suddenly overcast. Rain fell too, but only in a gentle shower. It quickly passed away. The alarm was a false one, and as the sun was again bursting the clouds Miss de Salis, whose brother is one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, stepped forward, and, taking in her hand a bottle of wine, dashed it in accordance with the prescribed form against the vessel, and as the bottle lay in fragments about her, and the generous liquid dropped from the vessel's bow, named her "The Ceylon," and bade her "God Speed." There was a pause of a few moments while the shores were being removed and the ropes which held the ship in her place untied. Then with a swift, but equable and graceful motion, and amid the cheers of the workmen and assembled visitors, she glided down the ways into the water, causing as she floated into it scarcely a single ripple to rise upon the tranquil surface of the river. A few moments after she was launched she was towed into the West India Docks, where she will undergo the necessary operations for her completion previous to her setting out for more distant, and it is to be hoped purer waters. The ceremony, which the fineness of the weather, the attendance of a large and fashionable company, as well as the success which attended the whole of the proceedings, had contributed to render more than ordinarily attractive, was not inappropriately followed by a *déjeuner* upon a magnificent scale at Lovegrove's Hotel, Blackwall, at which, among other toasts, "The Health of Mr. Samuda," who presided, "Success to the Ceylon," and "Prosperity to the Peninsular and Oriental Company," were in the most cordial tones proposed and received. Among those who were present on this occasion were Lord Downes, Mr. De Salis, the hon. Mr. Byng (chairman of the South-Eastern Railway), Admiral Duncombe, the Rev. J. M. Bellew, Mr. Hadow, Mr. A. Anderson, one of the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the ladies of their respective parties.—*Times, 14th June.*

The New Screw Steamer Northam.—Southampton, Monday.—The steamship Northam, recently built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Summers and Day, iron shipbuilders of this port, went out on her official trial trip to-day, the result of which has been eminently successful. She had a large party on board, including Messrs. Luke and Hughes (Government surveyors, from London); Messrs. Murray and Ruble (surveyors to the Board of Trade); Captain Patey, R.N., Admiralty Superintendent of Packets at Southampton; Mr. James Allan, one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; Dr. Beattie, Captain Engledue, Mr. A. Lamb, Messrs. Summers and Day, &c. The Northam is of 1607 tons burden and 400-horse power, with engines on the direct action principle, and her boilers are fitted with Lamb and Summers' patent flues. This vessel has been built and fitted out entirely at this port, all the shipbuilding and engineering work having been executed by Messrs. Summers and Day, and the decorations and gilding, which are remarkably neat and chaste in appearance, by Mr. H. J. Buchan. Her bottom is coated with Peacock and Buchan's patent composition. Her draught of water is 16 feet 2 inches forward, and 18 feet 1 inch aft. She ran the measured mile in Stokes Bay four times, with the following results:—First mile, 4 min. 42 sec., 12.766 knots per hour; second mile, 4 min. 11 sec., 14.343 knots; third mile, 4 min. 54 sec., 12.245 knots; fourth mile, 4 min., 15,000 knots: giving an average speed of 13.588 knots, or 15¾ statute miles per hour. The last mile was run in less time than has ever before been known, and the result of to-day's trial shows that the Northam will be one of the fastest of the vessels composing the company's splendid fleet, a fact which must be peculiarly gratifying to her enterprising builders. The business part of the trip was followed by a sumptuous *déjeuner* in the saloon, at which several toasts of a loyal and complimentary character were drunk, and Messrs. Summers and Day were warmly congratulated on the success they had achieved. The Northam was in charge of Captain John Weeks, who has been appointed to the command, and she leaves this on Sunday next, the 20th instant, on her first voyage to Alexandria, with the India and China mails.—*Times, 15th June.*

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 18.	8·30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Moderate breezes.
	3·0 p.m.	E.S.E	Light breezes.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
19	Thursday	6 38	5 28	3 42	4 20

Moon.—Full, 25th instant, at 0 h. 16 m. 54 s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7·1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7·8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6·3
6¾	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6·9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5·4	6·14
13¾	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11·3	3·3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8·5	11·15	3·15	...	7·0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16¼	Fairfield	...	8·28	11·39	3·39	6·9
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27¼	Burwood	8·0	9·5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8·6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7·3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9.30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·5 a.m. and 4·35 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·17 a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3·8
4	Waratah	7·48	3·3	7·48	3·18
10¾	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9¼	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5·7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·42
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday, John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D., was introduced to the President by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Norton, and took the oaths and his seat as a member of the House.

A petition was presented by Dr. Mitchell from the parishioners of Trinity parish, which formerly formed a portion of the parish of St. Philip, claiming a share in the proceeds arising from the disposal of the present parsonage of St. Philip's.

Several messages were received from the Legislative Assembly. 1st, Intimating that the Assembly had agreed to the Larceny by Carriers and other Bailees of Property, &c., Bill,' sent down by the Council, and returning the same without amendments. 2nd, A similar message in reference to the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Lands Bill. 3rd, Enclosing a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, to enable the Australian Gas Company to extend their operations beyond the city of Sydney, and also to increase their capital; and 4th, a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly to amend the Publicans' Licensing Act. The two last mentioned bills were read a first time.

The report of the Select Committee on the Chippendale Church Lands Bill was brought up by Mr. Isaacs, who stated that it was unfavourable to the bill.

Notice was given by Mr. Deas Thomson, that on Friday next he should ask the Solicitor-General whether the Government had received any communication in reference to the termination of the mail contract?

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill, and agreed to all the clauses, with the exception of the second, which was postponed to Friday next.

The consideration of the report of the select committee on German Immigration was postponed to Friday week, on account of its not having yet been circulated amongst members—not being, in fact, printed.

The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill (second reading) was postponed until Friday next.

The second reading of the Impounding Bill, passed by the Legislative Assembly, was moved by Mr. Isaacs. This was met by Mr. Docker, who moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, which was supported by Dr. Douglass, should Mr. Isaacs not consent to withdraw the measure. Sir Alfred Stephen opposed the bill, as one full of defects itself, while it did not remove one of the evils of the existing law. Mr. Wise also opposed the bill, as no sufficient necessity had been shewn for altering the present law. The amendment was carried without division.

Sillitoe's Trust Bill, as amended in select committee, passed through the committee of the whole, and was reported.

The Council adjourned at half-past seven o'clock to Friday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, after some preliminary business, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, the further consideration in committee of the District Courts Bill, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 12th instant, was restored to the paper, and ordered to stand as an order for this day.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Bill.

Mr. Cowper, in proposing the consideration of the schedules, which he had stated he should bring under discussion, thought that, if the House agreed with him, it would be better to take the postponed clauses of the bill. After some observations, this arrangement was assented to, and the 3rd clause, fixing the number of members of the Assembly at 68, was considered. Mr. Cowper moved that the number be increased to 78. Mr. Marks moved that the number be increased to 80. A long discussion then ensued as to whether it should be first determined what electorates should have members alloted to them, or whether, without relation to the claims of the Electoral districts, the number of representatives should be absolutely fixed. On a division, the amendment of 80 members was carried. The principal points contended for in the very long discussion which ensued were—whether the two additional members should be given to the Leichhardt district and to the town and district of Balranald, on the southern and western boundary; and it was finally decided, after two divisions, first, that the Balranald district should have a member, by a majority of 23 to 11; the other additional member was given to the Leichhardt district, by a majority of 21 to 19, the Government voting in the minority.

The other postponed clauses of the bill, regulating the management and conduct of elections, were altered and modified, and passed.

The other schedules affixed to the Act, with some modifications, were agreed to. The Chairman reported the bill, and the adoption of the report was ordered to stand for this day, after the Assessment Bill.

The House went into committee of Ways and Means, when the loan of £140,000 was granted, £20,000 being for National schools, £20,000 for Denominational schools, and £100,000 to meet debentures falling due.

The Government Railways Bill was further considered in committee, and carried through and ordered to be reported.

The House then went into committee on the Municipalities Bill, which was completed in the clauses postponed, and the report was adopted, with the understanding that it would be recommitted.

The second reading of the National Education Bill was proposed by Mr. Jones, but the debate was adjourned till Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at five minutes to ten o'clock.

A colonist, of some political mark in his day, said that no man was out of society in this country until hanged. We presume that, since these words were uttered, society has become a little more nice. We have, however, extended our tolerance to political life, and no man is disqualified to be a Minister of the Crown who is not absolutely engaged in an armed rebellion. This is all right. We do not refer to bygones, to what a man might have been some twenty years ago. We are quite at one with Sydney Smith, namely, that a man who, in his political babyhood, may have said and done some daring things on the side of "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion," may, when he has shed his Jacobin teeth, become a good subject and a good magistrate after all. The present Ministry have set a very admirable example in another direction. In the structure of a Government they have considered themselves like travellers having an accidental concert of purpose, and who, moving over the same road, although to different destinations, may just as well mess together and take advantage of the facilities of the way. No one can say that we have given unreasonable prominence to the differences of their political opinions. We do not expect that Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson will part company because they differ, although a question of so much importance as the constitution of an Upper Chamber must at no distant date divide them—at least *we* suppose so. While it has been asserted that the most important of all matters relates to the reconstruction of both Houses of Parliament, it is well known that the Ministers have fundamental differences. We have no complaint to make of Mr. Parkes for having brought them to the test, and they could scarcely object on their own account, for it was their custom, when in opposition, to bring forward abstract propositions for the purpose of extorting the expression of opinion, however inconvenient. It is quite true that the last Assembly affirmed the principle of an elective Legislative Council by a very large majority. It is equally true that the question was scarcely discussed at the last elections, but the opinions expressed by the candidates almost uniformly affirmed the principle. Whenever we have found occasion to allude to the subject, we have always avowed our conviction that it would, in the long run, be necessary to form the Upper House upon some elective basis. Could the theory of a nominated Council be properly carried out as it was first contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, it would certainly be the best. That the members of the Upper House are, if not popular men, at least respectable and intelligent, and have the confidence of large classes of the community, are really high qualifications. The only ground for dissatisfaction is the power possessed under the present system of swamping them and neutralising their opinions. The Governor-General, is no doubt, bound to resist any such efforts as in the highest degree unconstitutional. Instead of being the first, it ought to be the last resort of the prerogative. If indeed there were a factious opposition to the Ministry preferred by the Legislative Council—an opposition directed against them personally, or against the leading principles avowed by them, there might be some reason for this exercise of power; but to justify the Governor in taking this step it would be necessary that the measure to be enforced should have been rejected—that the Legislative Assembly had reconsidered the question—that the Governor had dissolved the Legislative Assembly to give the people an opportunity of affirming the opposition of the Legislative Council, or adhering to the principles of the Lower House. Before exercising this power it would be the duty of the Governor to assure himself that the majority of the Lower Chamber for the measure opposed by the Legislative Council is large, and likely to be increasing. In short, it is the Governor's duty to preserve the balance between the two Houses, so that the Legislative Council shall be an effective check upon the Assembly, and, at the same time, that it shall not be obstructive of measures repeatedly demanded for the advancement of the colony, and unequivocally required by the people. Could we assure ourselves that the Governor-General for all time would act upon this principle, a nominated Chamber would certainly be the best. Inferior as some of the later nominations have been, probably the worst of them are not below the average that would be returned by a constituency such as Mr. Robertson so greatly admires. We cannot, however, rely upon the firmness of the Queen's representative. Sir William Denison is not wanting in that quality, and we have reason to believe that he would be as likely as any Governor to plant his foot within the boundaries of constitutional authority, and resist the wanton swamping which is so often threatened. The Upper House, however, deliberates under the knife. It may, therefore, be better to adopt the elective principle with all its difficulties, than to leave it to any Minister to punish the opposition of a Second Chamber by insulting and degrading it. It must, however, be recollected that whenever we have an elective Chamber it will be necessary to assign to it a very much larger share in the actual Government of the country.

We are inclined to think with Mr. Piddington that the discussion of Mr. Robertson's motion to have one Chamber, and that based upon the census and universal suffrage, is hardly worth discussion. There are some principles of Government so thoroughly established, that it is not necessary to meet with argument those who attempt to assail them. Our business is chiefly to point out where practical measures tend to the defeat of those principles—as, where a legislative body is likely to encroach upon the functions of a judge, or where a judge attempts by a forced construction of the law to trench upon the functions of the legislature. It is not necessary to show that these irregularities are pernicious; it is only requisite to prove that they exist, and to devise means to obviate and correct them. Mr. Robertson is very fond of dealing with arguments as if he were picking oakum. It is objected to his single-chamber-proposition that it would lead to hastly legislation: he thinks it an answer to say that the Assembly idles away its time, and that measures are delayed in the House—being unwilling or unable to perceive that it is precisely in an Assembly prone to waste its time, and to quibble about all sorts of trifles—where every member gets up a motion for display, or for the purpose of trapping an opponent, or for vexing the Government, that the time of the country is lost; and yet it is in the same Assembly, a vote could be taken at any instant, and most important measures hurried under the impulse of passion, or through indolence and inattention, and the decree of the night executed on the morrow.

It was never intended to say because promptitude of action is possible in one House, that, therefore, action would be always prompt. It is not at all uncommon for people who have wasted their time, to do rashly and imperfectly at the last moment what might have been safely accomplished at leisure. These are, however, points which are settled. No doubt when the subject comes before our constituencies, Mr. Robertson will find many admirers—many who think it would be a good thing to save £10,000. Our stump orators have never felt the necessity for deliberation. They look upon all second thoughts as mere imbecility. They are ready to manipulate thunder and lightning as a laundress does soap suds. Checks and balances seem to them downright puerilities. They look upon it as childish for a man to put a clog upon his own will, or to set up hedges in his own path. These are arguments so thoroughly clear and transparent that they are likely to be met with shouts of admiration and applause. Men who have any pretension, however, to speak upon such subjects, know that without a second Chamber of Legislature the country is liable to every rash, fanatical, or unrighteous impulse—to be involved in the most pernicious delusions and mistakes, and that, ultimately, all constitutional forms—a single Chamber among the rest—are set aside as hindrances to the energy of one mind and one arm: and that where there is not a careful separation and division of powers, the Government must be under the immediate control of whoever happens to be in the ascendant. It may be the demagogue whose weapons are the rhetoric which masks his egotism, or it may the physical force of the successful leader who restrains opinion by his spies, his plots, and his soldiers. The domination of the demagogue is, of course, always temporary, for there are too many running the same race to allow any long to retain the pre-eminence. No doubt a British colony might manage to escape from some of the worst consequences of despotism by the habits of Englishmen.

It is a remarkable fact that in America, where the people meet as a constituent body, and make their own laws, and where trials have been made of a single Chamber, they have with almost unanimity adopted the double form, and besides this they have entrusted the Governor—himself elected—with a veto which can only be overruled by the repeated and joint affirmation of the measure he may decline.

The Corporation has passed a resolution which savours too much of repudiation to be allowed to pass unnoticed. The demand made by the Government for the interest due on the Sewerage Debentures has been resisted. This debt is by the Act secured on the whole revenues of the whole resources of the city, but the Aldermen declined to pay anything more than the proceeds of the sewerage rates. The public creditor will not suffer, as the city loan is guaranteed by the Government; the quarrel is entirely between the central and local authorities. The appeal must lie to the Legislature, as to whether any special help should be given to the citizens in the circumstances under which they are placed. That the refusal of the Corporation to pay the interest is illegal there can be no doubt, as the language of the Act is explicit. And the Government can insist, if they like, on punctual payment, or in default indemnify themselves from the annual endowment of £10,000 which the Legislature votes in aid of the city rates. The only question for consideration is whether the citizens have a fair claim for relief.

The sewerage was projected and designed before the great disturbance of prices occasioned by the gold discoveries, and with no anticipation of such a derangement of previously established rates. It was by no means a premature scheme, for the city sadly needed a purifying agency. The regret is that it had not been enforced years previously, and been satisfactorily completed before the cost of such works became so enormously aggravated by the rise in the price of labour and material. Mr. Randle's contract, however, was executed at a time when public works were very expensive. It is very undesirable, if it can possibly be avoided, to invest money in permanent works in dear times; but the same thing was done with the Parramatta railway. Both these undertakings could probably be executed now for half what they then cost, while their utility and the revenue derivable from them is nonethe greater for their having been so inordinately costly. Private speculators may indulge in expenses in building, because they can recover their outlay by proportionate returns. Houses and stores built in the dearest times have sometimes let for rents that have more than restored what appeared at first to be an extravagant outlay. But city rates cannot be raised in a similar manner, without making taxation so oppressive as to create a general outcry. The consequence is that, though in a densely populated city like Sydney, a light sewerage rate ought to cover the interest on the cost of sewers, and even provide gradually for the extinction of the debt, it turns out that a heavy rate will not even meet the interest. According to Alderman Thornton's statement, £208,579 have already been spent on the works, the interest on which is about £12,500 per annum, and if the cost of salaries, maintenance, and repairs is added, the yearly charge will not be less than £15,500. The rate will not yield more than £10,000, so that there is £5500 to be made up from some source or other, and the only available plan is to take it out of the general city revenue. The objection to this is, that the ordinary city rates are all needed for the repairs of streets, and that they are levied from the citizens at large, while the sewerage is enjoyed by a portion only, not more than one-sixth of the city having been accommodated. To do the other five-sixths would take, says Mr. Thornton, a million sterling.

Alderman Murphy justified the refusal of the payment of interest, on the ground that the money was spent by an irresponsible City Commission, and that there should be no taxation without representation. But, apart from the fact, that a part, at least, of the expenditure has taken place since aldermen once more re-appeared on the stage, this doctrine, if carried out, would justify the repudiation of nearly the whole of our colonial debt—nine-tenths of which was contracted by a legislature only partially elective, and therefore not fully responsible to the people. But if the citizens had any valid reasons for repudiating the obligations incurred by the Commissioners, the proper time for making a stand would have been when the Corporation was restored. Instead of clamouring for a restoration of self-government, they should stoutly have refused to have it thrust upon them unless the disputed accounts were first arranged. But the aldermen in *posse*, and the mayors expectant were impatient for the change; and it is, therefore, rather late in the day to repudiate the debts of the Commissioners. Moreover, there would be no security at all for a public creditor if successive Governments could disown the debts of their predecessors on the ground of some real or imaginary defect in their popular constitution. The most democratic Governments have felt the necessity of maintaining the public credit even in the midst of revolutionary excitement. The Provisional Government of Paris, in 1848, paid the interest of the public debt with as much punctuality as was shown in the most quiet and constitutional times. Nor could public loans become possible if any other principle were acted upon.

Apropos of corporation morality, we beg the attention of our aldermen to the following article from a recent number of the *Times*, trusting sincerely that they will so act with regard to their obligations as not to merit similar censure:—

"The town of Worthing appears to have taken upon itself the task of justifying the repudiating States of the North American Union. In their case, the exemplary citizens who did not find it quite convenient to pay the debts which they, by their representatives, had contracted, at least urged the miserable excuse that the money had been squandered away without their privity, and with very little regard to their real interests. Undoubtedly they were bound in justice, in honour, and in law to meet their liabilities, but they pleaded jobbery, they declined payment, and they were ashamed. Now, the case of the town of Worthing differs in this important particular from the case of the repudiating States,—that it refuses payment while it acknowledges all the time that it has value received for the money which it ought to pay. The case is briefly this:—A certain unfortunate individual—a Mr. Friend, in conjunction with his partner, executed certain very heavy drainage and waterworks at Worthing. They had contracted for the execution of these works with the local Board of Health. They established their claim to be paid the balance of their account—about £1100—to the satisfaction of a jury. There is no question that the work was done, and well done, and that Worthing is at this moment in the absolute enjoyment of the result of the labours of Mr. Friend and his partner. It appears, however, that the members of the local Board of Health should have entered into the contract *by deed*, and should have affixed their seals to it. This they did not do; there was, however, a written contract, to which they expressed their assent. In other words, they ordered the execution of certain works—they agreed in writing that they should be executed in a certain way, and for a certain remuneration. They stood by while the works were being carried out, but at the last moment, when the agreement was executed on the part of the contractors, they turned round and said,—'Gentlemen, we will not pay you for what you have done for us. You can't deprive us of the result of your labour and expenditure, so we are all safe. We did not put our seals to the agreement, nor acknowledge it as our act and deed. Look you for your remedy.' These unfortunate persons have not any remedy, either at law or at equity. They are the victims of a miserable evasion, and there is no help for it.

"It is no wonder that the Justices of the Common Pleas expressed their indignation at this shameless proceeding in terms far more stringent than are usually heard from the Bench. 'It is quite clear,' said Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, 'that we must decide this case upon the abstract principles of law brought before us, but I do not think we go beyond our province in saying that this is a scandalous and dirty defence.' Mr. Justice Willes concurred with the Lord Chief Justice, and very emphatically expressed his opinion upon the subject. 'This is not the first instance of fraud proceeding from the same source which has come under my observation.' What the result will be it is, of course, impossible for us to say; but of one thing we are well assured, that if the inhabitants of Worthing are found to be consenting to this piece of sharp practice they will be esteemed a disgrace to their country."

There are some villanies that entitle their authors to a stroke from every honest man. The gentry at Worthing have earned that distinction; but as we cannot get at them in true form, we are happy to assist the *Times* in whipping them round the world.

Churchwardens' Meeting.—An adjourned meeting was held yesterday, in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. Metcalfe in the chair. The question of the desirability of a bill having been settled at the last meeting, what was now to be decided was the kind of bill necessary or desirable. Much expression of opinion was elicited, but the form adopted was conversational, and nothing definite was agreed to, nor any new matter introduced, except with reference to the investiture of power in the Bishop to exercise a veto, which, however, appeared only a mooted point. Mr. Hirst moved, and Mr. Pinhey seconded the following resolution, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the only bill it is desirable to seek from the Legislature of the colony is an enabling bill, to remove any impediment that may at present exist to the assembling of the Church in Synod." The adoption of this resolution was understood to be held over for the next meeting, which was appointed to be held in another place, to be hereafter mentioned by advertisement.

Melancholy Event.—A shoemaker named Cochran, of Kent-street, was found dead in the pit of the Prince of Wales Theatre, at a quarter past nine o'clock yesterday morning,—his skull and one of his legs being fractured. The particulars of the lamentable affair will transpire at the inquest, to be held to-day. The unfortunate man is said to have been in the gallery, at the performances of the previous night; and it would appear indubitable that he fell from thence, but under what circumstances, and when, remain to be shown.

Notice of Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.—We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of boot and shoe makers to their unreserved sale of boots and shoes, this day, sharp at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday.

The President took the chair at twenty-one minutes past 4 p.m.

NEW MEMBER.

JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., M.D., was, by the SOLICITOR GENERAL and the Honorable JAMES NORTON, Esq., introduced into the House, and, having been sworn with the usual formalities by the President, took his seat.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Dr. MITCHELL presented a petition from the parishioners of Trinity parish, against some clauses of the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill.

Read and received.

MESSAGES.

The PRESIDENT announced to the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Assembly, notifying that that House had concurred in the bill for the prevention of frauds by carriers and bailees.

The PRESIDENT also announced that the same branch of the Legislature had concurred in the Sydney and Newcastle Dioceses Land Bill.

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL.

The PRESIDENT informed the House that he had received a bill from the Legislative Assembly entitled the Australian Gas Light Company's Bill.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, it was read the first time, and its second reading ordered to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next—a message being ordered to be sent to the Legislative Assembly requesting a copy of the report of the select committee of that House upon the bill.

PUBLICANS' LICENSING BILL.

This bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, read a first time, and its second reading ordered to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

CHIPPENDALE CHURCH LANDS BILL.

Mr. ISAACS, as Chairman, brought up the report of the select committee upon the Chippendale Church Lands Bill, and in so doing intimated that the report was unfavourable to the bill, and that the preamble thereto had not been proved to the satisfaction of the committee.

On the motion of Mr. ISAACS, seconded by Mr. ALLEN, the report of the committee upon this bill was ordered to be printed.

SCAB IN SHEEP PREVENTION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the House went into committee upon this bill.

Preamble postponed.

Clause 1. Interpretation.

Mr. DOCKER moved the insertion at the 14th line of the words "any sheep infected with a disease called scab, or sheep that shall form part of a flock so infected." Clause so amended passed, after a few remarks from Mr. THOMSON deprecating the necessity of such a measure as that before the House, and suggesting that the use of a certain remedy (which he described) would obviate the necessity of destroying sheep diseased with the scab.

Clause 2. Destruction of infected sheep.

Mr. DOCKER said that he would here take occasion to meet whatever might be said against the measure now before the House; and in so doing explained that, as a person not inexperienced in these matters, he felt bound to state that in his opinion the destruction of sheep infected with the scab was the only way to keep the runs of the colony free from this disease. The remedy mentioned by the hon. member (Mr. Thomson) was not a new one; but it was, even if of an entirely successful character, far too expensive to be generally applied. The hon. member, in support of his view and the principle and necessity of this bill, proceeded to quote from a report of a select committee of the Legislature in Victoria, in which the destruction of sheep was distinctly declared to be the only safe way of eradicating the disease wherever it made its appearance. This colony was, he was happy to say, now comparatively free from this disease in sheep, but it was a matter not to be lost sight of, particularly as there were rumours of infected flocks being occasionally brought across the southern border. After a few more remarks from Mr. THOMSON, the clause as it stood was put and passed.

Clause 3. Compensation for destroyed sheep. The consideration of this clause was postponed.

Clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, were also carried.

Clause 17. Diseased sheep travelling may be destroyed. This clause having been amended by the omission in the fourth line of the words—"may detain such sheep on the spot, or in his discretion;" and in the fifth line by the omission of the word "more," was put and passed.

The remaining four clauses of the bill, together with the five schedules affixed thereto were passed without observation. The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DOCKER: The evidence taken before the select committee not having yet been printed, moved that the adoption of the report should be postponed until Friday week.

KIAMA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WISE, the second reading of this bill was postponed until Friday next.

IMPOUNDING BILL.

Mr. ISAACS moved the second reading of the Impounding Bill, and in so doing, briefly pointed out the deficiencies of the existing Act passed in 1855, and pointed out the alterations and amendments which it was proposed to be made therein in the measure before the House. He was aware that some hon. members intended to oppose the bill, but as he had not been favoured by them with the grounds of their opposition, he could not of course offer any remarks in reference to them. He should, however, have an opportunity of hearing what the hon. members might have to urge in opposition to the bill, and he should then be able to reply to them. He trusted, however, that those hon. members who had already made up their minds to oppose the bill, as well as others who perhaps had not made up their minds, would permit it to advance this stage of second reading, and in committee he should be glad of any assistance to render the measure as perfect a one as possible.

Mr. DOCKER opposed the second reading of the bill, contending that the Impounding Act already in operation—that of 1855—was an infinitely better law than that now proposed; and which he characterised as a compilation of political charlatans, anxious to make political capital; the only good that it contained being already contained in the Act at present in force. The bill was wholly unnecessary—less valuable than the Act at present in force, and only calculated to sacrifice the interests of landowners to those of a class who had not the slightest claim for consideration. He moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

The motion having been seconded, Dr. DOUGLASS asked the proposer of the second reading of the bill to withdraw it, as he was convinced that if it was passed it would prove a most mischievous law, and entail severe and ruinous hardships on proprietors of land. He admitted that the present law required amendment, but not such as were proposed by this bill. The required amendments, however, were likely only to be proposed by practical men—men acquainted with the requirements of the country, not by a general committee of the House, but by a select committee composed of members.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said the bill before the House would not remedy one of the evils existing in the present law, and was full of defects itself. These might possibly be remedied in committee, but he though the best way would be to let the bill be taken to pieces, and a new measure substituted to the House. The hon. and learned member went through the greater portion of the clauses of the bill, pointing out their imperfections, and arguing that the bill had been inconsiderately drawn, for the purpose of showing that it was not worth the while of the House to attempt to amend it.

Mr. WISE opposed the second reading of the bill, objecting to what appeared to him to be the principal feature of the bill, namely, to fix an uniform rate of damage throughout the colony. This, he thought, was objectionable, as the damage should, he thought, be much greater in the more cultivated parts of the colony than in others, and he pointed out an incongruity in the bill on this point, as while the amount of damage was to be uniform throughout the colony, justices were to have the power of fixing the rates to be paid to poundkeepers in various parts of the colony. The hon. and learned member pointed out a variety of discrepancies in the several clauses of the bill—which led him to distrust the measure altogether. He opposed the second reading.

Mr. ISAACS replied, and, with reference to the critical remarks which had been made—and the faults pointed out in the bill—said that even if he had discovered them all, he could not have removed one of them. He stated also that so far as he was informed he believed that this bill had been drafted by the late Mr. Nichols. As to withdrawing the measure—if he had been informed that his hon. friends Mr. Docker and Dr. Douglass were opposed to the measure on the general ground that it would be injurious in operation, he might have deferred to their opinions, but, having heard their arguments and their avowal that the present law was defective, argu-

ments which had no weight with him, and in which he could see no reason for withdrawing it. Having mentioned the name of him who assumed, he believed, to have been the original author of the bill, he had, he thought, done sufficient to vindicate it from the imputation of being the production of a political charlatan. The hon. and learned member alluded seriatim to the technical and other objections which had been raised to the second reading, and concluded by pressing his motion.

The question was put on the amendment "that the bill be read this day six months," which was agreed to without division.

The second reading was consequently lost.

SILLITOE'S TRUST BILL.

The House resolved itself into committee upon the above bill, which was gone through and agreed to without remark, and reported to the House.

The adoption of the report was ordered to be made an order of the day for Friday night.

The Council adjourned at half-past seven o'clock p.m. to four o'clock on Friday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

PETITION.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from James Pegg, of Sydney, representing various disappointments he has met with in prosecuting a claim to a grant of land, as a discharged soldier, and praying relief.

Petition received.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of Mr. TAYLOR, a fortnight's leave of absence was granted to Mr. Jenkins.

DISTRICT COURTS BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in the absence of Mr. Martin, moved "That the further consideration in committee of the District Courts Bill, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 12th instant, be restored to the paper, and stand an order of the day for to-morrow."

Carried.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the further consideration of this bill,

Mr. PARKES stated that it was not his intention to proceed with the contingent notice of motion standing on the paper in his name for limiting the duration of Parliaments under the present bill. It was thought that this reform might be more appropriately effected in the measure which must eventually be introduced for amending the Constitution Act. He had also been induced to forego any interference in the matter at present, in consequence of noticing a general indisposition on both sides of the House to grapple with so important a question at so late a period of the session. He begged to say, therefore, that it was his intention to withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER suggested that the withdrawal could be made in committee by the hon. member not proceeding with the motion.

The House then went into committee, and proceeded to deal with the postponed clauses.

Clause 1 was verbally amended, so as to make it correspond with the amendments introduced into other parts of the bill.

Clause 3, fixing the number of members at 68, was next proposed.

Mr. COWPER pointed out that, during the progress of the bill through committee, the number of members had been increased from sixty-eight to seventy-eight. The question now was whether the latter number should stand, or whether it should be still further increased. There were several hon. members who, he believed, desired to have the number increased by three or four, the districts proposed to be favoured, being Bathurst, Balranald, Leichhardt, and Wollongong; but having gone very carefully through the list, he must confess that he had not been able to discover any reason why the number should be increased. In none of the cases proposed was the population at all sufficient to warrant an additional member; whilst in the case of Balranald, he believed it was generally admitted that it might be very judiciously annexed to the Lower Darling. He would therefore move that the number be seventy-eight.

Mr. MARKS suggested that as it was very probable there would be other claims sent in for additional members, besides those alluded to by the hon. Colonial Secretary, it would be better to postpone the clause under discussion.

Mr. COWPER would oppose any proposition for a postponement. The principles of the clause had been repeatedly discussed, and he could see no advantage to be derived from any further delay.

Mr. MARKS then moved that the number of members be increased to eighty.

Mr. FORSTER was of opinion that both Balranald and Leichhardt should have an additional member, but he thought the proper mode of testing the House would be by a motion for a recommittal of the bill.

Mr. COWPER felt that no time could be more appropriate than the present for dividing this question.

Mr. ROTTON contended that the clause ought to be postponed, because when they came to consider the fourth clause it was quite possible that they might make several additions to the number of members proposed, and if so they would be compelled to recommit the clause now under consideration.

Mr. OWEN advocated the expediency of making the number eighty, and in doing so strongly urged the claims of Wollongong to increased representation.

Mr. COWPER showed, from the census returns, that the district alluded to was not entitled to additional representation on the score of population, and that if they departed from the principle of the bill in this case nearly every other country constituency would be justified in making a similar claim.

Mr. MARKS was also in favour of increased representation to East Camden, and pointed out that the divisions of the district, as effected by this bill, were unequal and unjust.

Mr. HAY explained that it was determined by the division which took place on the motion of Mr. Flood to erect Balranald into a separate electorate. Consequently the committee must be regarded in this matter as being bound by their own act.

The committee then divided on the motion of Mr. Cowper, with the following result:—

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 23.
Mr. Byrnes	Mr. Hay
Oakes	G. Macleay
Parkes	Suttor
Aldcorn	Smith
Scott	Lord
J. Campbell	Rotton
Robertson	Richardson
R. Campbell	W. B. Tooth
Cowper	Lord
Dickson } Tellers.	Taylor
White }	Thornton
	Jones
	Lee
	Wild
	R. Tooth
	Forster
	Deniehy
	Moriarty
	Buckley
	W. Macleay
	Marks
	Donaldson } Tellers.
	Owen }

The motion was therefore negatived.

Mr. BYRNES then moved that the number be 79, which was also negatived by 11 to 25.

The amendment of Mr. Marks fixing the number at 80 was then put and passed without a division.

The next clause which had been postponed was the 44th, relating to the time at which the poll should be declared by the returning-officer.

Mr. COWPER moved in lieu thereof the following new clause:—

Every returning-officer shall at the close of the poll in the presence of his poll clerk and of such scrutineers as may attend examine and count the number of votes for each candidate at his own polling place and after making and signing a statement of such numbers and procuring like counter signatures thereto as aforesaid shall seal up all the ballot papers and books taken and kept at his own polling place And as soon as possible after he shall have received the ballot papers taken by the other presiding officers and the several statements of the number of votes transmitted by them as aforesaid he shall from his own and such other statements and without re-opening any sealed ballot papers ascertain the gross number of votes for each candidate And the returning-officer shall then at the place of nomination openly declare the general state of the poll as the same shall have been so made up And shall at the same time and place declare the names of the persons elected And in the event of the number of votes being found to have been equal for any two or more candidates he shall by a casting vote decide which shall be elected Provided that no returning-officer shall vote at any election for the electoral district of which he is the returning-officer except in the case of an equality of votes as aforesaid.

The motion was put and agreed to without debate.

Mr. COWPER then moved that schedule A, defining boundaries of the electoral districts as already passed stand part of the bill, leaving it for the House to determine whether Balranald, Lower Murray, Leichhardt, or Bathurst should have additional members.

Mr. HAY moved as an amendment "that between the electorates of Argyle and Bathurst there be inserted the new electorate of Balranald."

Mr. GORDON could not give his consent to this amendment, and should vote against it, on the ground that the amount of population when compared with that of other electorates would not entitle it to claim separate representation.

Mr. ROTTON opposed the amendment on the same grounds, and characterised Balranald, like the other squatting electorates, as pocket districts, which would always return members in accordance with the views of the squatters, who employed most of the population.

Mr. SUTTOR supported the amendment.

Mr. PARKES said he should give his vote, though with much reluctance, for the appointment of the two additional members to Balranald and Leichhardt.

Mr. DICKSON said he had no reluctance in voting against the amendment, and supported the claims of New England to the additional representation.

Mr. TAYLOR also advocated the claims of New England to a share of the representation which was left to be apportioned.

Mr. ROTTON pointed out that the return of the number of population as laid before the House did not show the increase within the new boundaries; and stated that the House had promised to give the district of Bathurst another member.

Mr. COWPER maintained that the figures laid before the House were correct, and explained that Bathurst had been given the additional member which Mr. Rotton had been led to expect.

Mr. THORNTON thought he should be justified in saying that Sydney was entitled to the two additional members, and the House in its wisdom might see the justice of the claims of the city, and thus prevent an unseemly scramble for the two unapportioned members.

Mr. JONES was disposed to support the amendment proposed by Mr. Hay, as Balranald had been separated from another electorate on the understanding that it should have separate representation. He also thought Balranald, from the peculiar circumstances of its position, had considerable claims for distinct representation, even though the population was not equal to that of other electorates less distant from the seat of Government.

Mr. GORDON objected to the amendment on the ground that the population of Balranald, which was 694, was so small that it would be an absurdity to give a member to such a constituency. There were no other electorates in any part of the colony having less than a population of 1400.

Mr. ROTTON again stated that the census of Bathurst had been taken very incorrectly, for the population of the new district had been calculated by Dr. Palmer, and found to exceed 6000.

Mr. DICKSON called the attention of the House to the fact that the electoral districts contiguous to the proposed new one of Balranald were the best represented in the colony, having three members apportioned to a population of 5900.

Mr. COWPER rose to explain, in reply to Mr. Rotton, that, by a letter received from Dr. Palmer, the population of Bathurst at the latest period was only 5000.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the additional member which was asked to be given for Balranald was only sought for because some thirty gentlemen had lately made purchases in that locality, and who would thus monopolise the control of the representation. Then what became of the population basis, upon which gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House had plumed themselves? Why, he would rather thrust his arm into the fire and burn it off to the elbow than vote a member for a population of 694. He hoped there was too much principle in that Chamber to allow a thing so derogatory to its dignity and character as thus to sanction the creation of such a pocket constituency as would be created by assenting to this amendment.

Mr. FORSTER said the population basis had not been rigorously adhered to, and he thought also there was a better basis, namely, that of effective representation, to carry out which exceptional cases would have to be admitted. The claims of the two cases, Balranald and Leichhardt, rested upon peculiarities of remoteness and isolation, added to the prospect of rapid increase of population and importance.

The question was then put upon amendment for giving one of the additional members to the district of Balranald, and on division it was agreed to by a majority of 23 to 19.

Mr. ROTTON trusted that the honorable Secretary would consent to the postponement of the second clause of the schedule until the remaining portions were gone through. Great injustice would be done to Bathurst if the present boundaries were insisted upon without another member being given to it. In the present feeling of the House, it would seem almost absurd for him to propose a second member, because the House seemed to insist upon giving the remaining additional member to Leichhardt.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that it was incompetent to postpone any clause of the schedule.

Mr. W. B. TOOTH moved the insertion of the description of two districts "The Leichhardt" and "The Burnett" in the place of "The Burnett."

The House divided on this question—ayes, 20; noes, 20. The ayes and noes being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the ayes, declaring the question "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question" to be carried in the affirmative.

Mr. OWEN gave notice that at the proper stage he should move the recommittal of the bill, in order in the proper place to move for an additional member for Illawarra.

Mr. DONALDSON then moved the insertion of the description of "The Leichhardt" next to that of the district of "The Lachlan."

Mr. COWPER opposed this as being out of order. The committee had already by the previous division decided the question.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the amendment was in order.

The House divided on this amendment:—Ayes, 21; noes, 19. Majority in favour of the amendment, 2.

The schedule was then put and agreed to.

The following to stand as schedule B of the bill—Form of voting on miner's right—was put and agreed to.

Schedule C—Declaration to be made by returning and other officers appointed under the Act—having been moved,

Mr. PIDDINGTON submitted that an oath would be better than a declaration, as it was known that in Victoria, where a declaration only was required, the way in which people had voted had gradually leaked out; whilst in Tasmania, where an oath was insisted on, perfect secrecy was obtained.

Mr. COWPER said that the tendency of all legislation of late years had been to abolish oaths, and as a breach of the declaration was punishable equally with a breach of an oath, there would be no object attained in substituting an oath for the affirmation. Any individual fit for the office would feel himself equally as bound by the declaration as by the oath.

The schedule was then agreed to.

Schedule D—Form of Electoral Lists to be prepared by collectors, was agreed to.

Schedule E—Notice of objection; and schedule F, Notice of claim, to be sent in to Clerk of Petty Sessions, were agreed to.

Schedule G—Lists of persons objected to, to be published by Clerks of Petty Sessions, was agreed to.

Schedule H—Form of balloting-paper, was agreed to.

Schedule I—Declaration to be made by scrutineers, was agreed to.

Schedule K—Declaration against bribery, was agreed to.

The preamble was then put, and agreed to.

Mr. COWPER moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow, on the understanding that the bill, with its amendments, be printed, and be before the House. The debate on the Assessment Bill would have precedence, and if that debate would permit of it, a motion for the recommittal of the Electoral Bill could be made by any hon. member who might consider it necessary.

Mr. FORSTER thought that the expense of printing might be avoided; and gave notice of certain amendments he intended to move on recommittal of the bill.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. COWPER moved that the adoption of the report stand an Order of the Day for to-morrow.

Mr. DONALDSON said he could not allow the bill to pass this stage without making a few observations in reference to the conduct of the gentlemen who occupied the Opposition benches. It had been constantly reiterated that the bill was to have been treated in the most factious spirit by those who did not agree with its principles—that, in fact, it was to be opposed "clause by clause and line by line." Now, his object in rising was, that it might be recorded that the Electoral Bill had not been opposed in anything but a constitutional and proper way. Hon. members had opposed it on account of its proposed division of the colony, its "manhood suffrage," and the ballot, but that opposition had been based upon principles and not upon faction, and he thought the proceedings of this night were a perfect commentary upon their whole conduct. There had not been a speech made in opposition to the Government on the present occasion, except in reference to matters where the Government themselves were inclined to accept the suggestions thrown out. He thought it was due to that side of the House to say this; and it must be recollected that on "manhood suffrage" the House was equally divided. It was true by the forms of the House the Government had a majority of three, but one honorable member voted on their side by mistake, because it was well known that that honorable gentleman had previously voted in favour of Mr. Piddington's amendment. Then there were absent two gentlemen who always voted on this side of the House—one was absent in consequence of family sickness, and the other from pressing engagements. The Bill was now in that condition in which it might be said to have become almost the law of the land, as far as the Assembly was concerned, for he presumed there could be no intention on the part of any honorable member to take advantage of the recommittal proposed, and he thought it was due to the side of the House upon which he sat to say that they not only never intended to do, but that they had not done more than their duty, in constitutionally opposing principles with which they did not agree, and which were contained in one of the most important measures which had ever occupied the attention of the country.

The question was put and passed.

KIAMA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BILL.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council requesting to be furnished with a copy of the report and evidence of the Select Committee on the Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill.

On the motion of Mr. DENIEHY, the House ordered the report and evidence to be furnished to the Legislative Council.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council requesting to be supplied with a copy of the report and evidence of the Select Committee on St. Philip's Parsonage.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the House ordered the report and evidence to be furnished.

ADULTERATED FOOD BILL.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, transmitting a bill (which had passed that House) entitled "An Act to Protect the Public against the Sale of Unwholesome and Deleterious Articles of Food."

Mr. COWPER moved that the bill be read a first time.

Carried.

Mr. COWPER moved that the bill be printed, and that the second reading stand an order of the day for Tuesday next. The hon. gentleman remarked that, after the fate of the Common Lodging Houses Bill, he had little hopes that the Assembly would take up this or any other new measures during the present session, and he should not, therefore, press it on the House.

Carried.

PASTORAL LANDS ASSESSMENT AND RENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the second reading of the Pastoral Lands Assessment and Rent Bill was postponed until to-morrow (this day), on the understanding that it should take precedence of all other business.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL, the resumption of the Committee of Supply was fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the House resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CAMPBELL then moved that the sum of £140,000 towards making good supply granted to her Majesty be granted out of the consolidated revenue fund for the service of the year 1858—being £20,000 for national schools; £20,000 for denominational schools, and £100,000 to pay debentures falling due in 1858: of which £35,000 was to be paid out of the consolidated revenue, £65,000 out of the loan revenue.

The motion was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN left the Chair, reported the resolution to the House; the resolution was adopted, and leave granted to the committee to sit again this day week.

RAILWAYS.

The House then went into committee on the Government Railways bill.

Clause 130.—Publication of penalties.

Clause 131.—Penalty for defacing boards used for publication.

Clause 132.—Penalties to be summarily recovered before two justices.

Clause 133.—Damage to be made good in addition to penalty.

Clause 134.—Transient offenders.

Clause 135.—Parties allowed to appeal to Quarter Sessions on giving security.

Clause 136.—Court to make such order as they think reasonable.

Clause 137.—Interpretation clause.

These clauses were put and passed without opposition.

The schedule relating to form of conveyance, was also passed unanimously.

Mr. COWPER rose to move, that clause 9 (which had been postponed) be adopted, with some modification. The clause empowered the Governor in Council to cause railways to be made, and to make rules and regulations, &c., for the due execution thereof.

Mr. FORSTER proposed to introduce a new clause in lieu of clause nine, in order to provide that the plans of every railway should be approved of by both Houses of Parliament before the immense powers it was proposed to give the Government by this bill should be exercised.

Mr. COWPER thought the clause proposed would hardly meet the requirements of clause nine, and suggested that it should supplement the clause.

Mr. HAY thought it was necessary to have the matter decided by something like an Act of Parliament, and he thought nothing less formal than the sanction of both Houses ought to be considered sufficient.

Mr. FORSTER consented to prefix his amendment to the section, and clause nine was amended and ultimately passed in the following shape:—"Copies of the plans, sections, and books of reference of every railway which it is intended to construct shall be, from time to time, prepared by the Government and laid before Parliament, and whenever such plans, sections, and books of reference shall have been approved of by a resolution of both Houses:—It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, to cause lines of railway, with all proper works and conveniences connected therewith, to be made in accordance with such resolutions, and to make such rules and regulations, and to give such orders and directions, for the due carrying out and execution of such works and for the effective control and direction of the said Commissioner and other officers in carrying out and executing the same as shall appear most expedient to the interests of the public."

Clause 10 (postponed), giving powers with reference to all the following matters in the construction of railways, to enter upon and take lands, remove materials, construct incline planes, tunnels; alteration of the course of rivers, roads, &c.; to erect toll-houses, &c., and to make arrangements with regard to damages, &c., was verbally amended and passed.

Clause 86 (postponed), providing for compensation to be made for temporary occupation, was opposed by Mr. HODGSON, on the ground that the powers conferred were too general, and did not enumerate the materials for which compensation might be claimed. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that certain words in the Railway Act enumerating details should be inserted.

Mr. COWPER contended that it was better to give a general power of compensation, inasmuch as that would include everything.

After some discussion, in which Mr. HAY and Mr. FAUCETT took part, the clause amended as proposed was passed.

Clause 89 (postponed), Before roads interfered with, others to be substituted, was amended and passed, as were also 90, 108, and 128.

Mr. COWPER here handed in two new clauses relative to railway finances, which he intended to move on a future occasion, the principal object being to simplify the process of auditing.

Mr. DONALDSON admitted that it would be impossible for the Attorney-General to go into the minute details of the receipts and expenditure under the railway department; but he thought that a sworn officer might be appointed for this purpose, and that there might be two audits—a detailed and a general one.

The House then resumed, and the report was fixed an order of the day for Tuesday next.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The House next went into committee on the above bill.

The remaining clauses of the bill which were postponed, namely 76, 77, 78, and 89, were passed, after a brief conversation upon the last.

The House then resumed, on the understanding that the bill should be re-committed on a future day, in order to allow Mr. Forster to introduce certain new clauses. The adoption of the report was fixed an order of the day for Friday next.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. HODGSON, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed the following motion, standing in his name until Friday next:—"1. That the present system of taking up extensive tracts of land beyond the boundaries, without any immediate intention of stocking the same, tends to keep stations far apart; increases the difficulty of protection; affords to the blacks greater facilities for committing depredations; and is, therefore, extremely objectionable. 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated, by address, to the Governor-General, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures for the suppression of the system therein referred to."

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. JONES moved that this bill be read a second time, merely explaining that its object was to confer upon the Board the power of selling or exchanging unsuitable sites of land.

Mr. FAUCETT raised some objection, on the ground that the land should not be used for any other than the special purposes for which it was, and that if sold the money might be appropriated to state purposes on emergency.

Mr. DENIEHY also protested against any interference with the property granted to these institutions, which after all were transitionary contrivances for carrying on education.

Mr. HAY thought the bill might be amended in such a way to prevent such evils from arising from it as described by the previous speaker. The intention of the bill was to enable the corporations to exchange unsuitable for sites for building. It was found in many instances that the present sites were so unsuitable as to neutralise the benefits of having schools established. The hon. member alluded to the town of Albury, where a piece of ground had been allotted for a school, which, valuable for shops or stores, was altogether unsuitable for schools, and therefore as this was not an isolated case he was anxious to see the bill so amended as to enable the corporations to exchange these grants for others more suitable.

The bill was then read a second time.

The committal of the bill was fixed as an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The remaining business was postponed, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to nine till three o'clock to-morrow.

NEW NOTICE OF MOTION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

Mr. GEORGE MACLEAY to ask the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—What are the dates of the two last communication that have passed between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, on the subject of the erection of a bridge at Albury?

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Crockeryware, Bath Bricks, Cigars, Burton Ale, Porter; on Brodie and Craig's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Brisbane Water Hardwood, Flagging, Steps, Window Sills, Crab Winch, Carpenter's Bench, and Sundries.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 97 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At Pyrmont, near the Bridge, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Beef in Tierces, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, and Hair.

MESSRS. JONES AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Beef, Rice, Butter, Raisins, Flour, Oatmeal, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Mart, Sussex-street, at 12 o'clock, Carcases of Fat Beef and Mutton.

MR. S. WOOLLER—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses Gigs, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, at 338, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Plaster of Paris Figures, Ornamental Centres for Ceilings, Flower Pots, Pedestals, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Slippers, Webbing Hemp, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, 60 Acres of Land, near the entrance of Iron Cove; two Dwelling-houses, in Yurong-street, and two Cottages in the rear; three Houses in Clyde-street, Miller's Point; the Brigantine Louisa, the Schooner Arrow. Also, the remaining Assets in the estate of Mr. W. Brady, and Fruit Trees.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Harness, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Buchanan, Skinner, and Co., Macquarie-place, at 11 o'clock, Victoria Sperm and Wax Candles.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, 20 Casks Glassware, China, and Earthenware.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, American Stage Coaches, London-built Phaeton; at 11 o'clock, Baker's Patent Mangles, Bagatelle Boards, Curled Horsehair, American and English Furniture; at 12 o'clock, English-built Life Boat.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Yards, Cutts' Inn, Homebush, at 11 o'clock, 140 Head Fat Cattle.

MR. J. SHEA.—On the Ground, Campbelltown, at 1 o'clock, a Farm, portion of the Eagle Vale Estate.

INQUEST.—An inquest on view of the body of Richard Fenton, a man of advanced years, was held yesterday, at the St. John's Tavern, Newtown. Deceased had lived in a tent, at Newtown, with his wife, for three years, and a livelihood had been obtained by selling poultry. He was formerly of a drinking habit. The wife, also, proved to have "taken a glass," but had always been capable of attending upon him. He had lain ill with rheumatism for more than nine weeks, but no doctor had seen him. The sergeant of police on the spot had often sought to get him in the mind to go into the Benevolent Asylum, but he had refused to go there. He had been speechless for two or three days previous to his death, and during that time had taken neither food nor drink. The wife of deceased stated she was "able to make a living for herself, and the reason why a medical man was not called in was that deceased would not allow her to do so, as he would not take medicine, and if the doctor had come she had no money to pay him." His last meal was of boiled jam pudding, three days before death, and he ate very heartily of it. He was originally a prisoner of the Crown, and had been in the colony forty years. Constable Ibbotson, of the F division, spoke to the bad habits of the deceased and his wife and her drinking associates, as he had witnessed them in the tent where they lived, and in an apartment of which, whilst the old man lay dead (the widow and two other women being within), "it would be a difficult matter to discover which was the strongest, the smell of liquor or the smoke," and witness "saw nothing nourishing about the place." The medical testimony ascribed death to the effects of cold, exposure, and insufficient nourishment, combined with want of medical care. Deceased had lain upon a settle, with scarcely any covering. The jury returned a verdict that "Deceased died from exhaustion, neglect, and great exposure to cold, and regret Mr. Peden, J.P., had not had deceased removed to the Benevolent Asylum, and now hope the aged female, deceased's wife, will be removed to the institution for care and protection." Coroner's note: "The old woman to be sent to the Benevolent Asylum, and the den of infamy to be removed."

ST. PHILIP'S AUXILLIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—A full meeting of the parishioners assembled last evening in the St. Philips' Grammar Schoolroom, on the occasion of the anniversary of this branch of the Church Society. The Bishop of Society was to have presided, but was prevented by an attack of influenza; the Very Rev. Dean Cowper therefore took the chair. The secretary read the annual report, which contained no important matter beyond the announcement that the receipts during the past year had been £112 3s. 1d., and that some declension in the support otherwise to have been expected had been caused by the material demands of the new St. Phillip's Church for completion. The first resolution, moved by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, was as follows:—"That the report which has now been read be adopted, and printed, with a view to its circulation among the parishioners." It was seconded by Mr. G. K. Ingelow, and carried unanimously. The second resolution, moved by the Rev. W. Drake, and seconded by Mr. Charles Kemp: "That this meeting is fully sensible of the claims which the Church Society has upon the parishioners for sympathy and support, and would urge them to exert themselves more strenuously, with a view to the promotion of its objects," was carried unanimously. the third resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Croxton, seconded by Mr. E. Porter, and unanimously carried, being as follows: "That this meeting desires to offer its thanks to the committee and collectors who have assisted in carrying out the objects of the auxiliary during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be the office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months, viz.—Patron, the Lord Bishop of Sydney; president, the Venerable the Dean of Sydney; treasurer, G. K. Ingelow, Esq.; secretary, — Cowper, Esq.;" committee: Mr. Henry Allen, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Mills, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Edward Porter, Mr. Watts, Mr. P. Stewart, with power to add to their numbers." Some stirring addresses were delivered, and strong appeals made, on behalf of the agencies for extending the work of the auxiliary, and the necessity for an increase of the number of collectors was dwelt upon with much earnestness. Mr. C. Kemp, in a speech of great force and fervour, represented the distinguishing claims of this parish, and, whilst paying a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Archdeacon, expressed his conviction that in the new incumbent, and Dean, a worthy successor would be found. The meeting closed with the doxology and a benediction; moneys and names of subscribers were afterwards received.

DARING ACT.—A correspondent informs us that, on Tuesday night, as the Penrith mail was on its way between Parramatta and that town, having reached Minchenbury Hill, a ruffian came out of the bush and without ceremony discharged a loaded gun at the driver. The only damage sustained was by one of the passengers, who sat near to coachee, and had his shoulder slightly grazed by the ball. Fortunately the report of the musket set the horses off at the top of their speed, and so prevented farther harm.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to direct the particular attention of purchasers of the above to their sale, this day, at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Purkis and Lambert beg to remind the trade that they sell, this day, at 2 o'clock, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, a fine lot of Brisbane Water scantling, weather and flooring boards; also Yorkshire flagging, lime, stone window sills, hearths, crab winch, &c.—ADV.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

ANNING AND COBB'S CIRCULAR.

London, 10th June, 1858.

SINCE our issue of the 14th ultimo twenty-one vessels have arrived, viz., the Duncan Dunbar, Granite City, Lochiel, British Merchant, and Lloyds, from Sydney; the Colleroon, Istamboul, William and Jane, Swiftsure, and Guy Mannering, from Melbourne; the Water Nymph, Bristow, Navarino, and Granton, from Adelaide; the Thames, from Geelong; the Severn, from Portland Bay; the Derwentwater, from Hobart Town; the Dolphin, from Freemantle; and the Marmion and Affiance, from Launceston, bringing 33,429 hides, 1032 casks tallow, 121 casks cocoa nut oil, 2 casks sperm oil, 2 casks head matter, 75 bales leather, 183 bales skins, 21 packages hide cuttings, 47 casks glue pieces, 51 bags hair, 96 tons and 332 bags bark, 63,425 horns, and a quantity bones.

In the Tallow Market during the past month there have been more fluctuations to notice than for some time previous attributable chiefly to early arrivals from Russian, the heat of the weather, and continued heavy speculative sales for the last three months. Prices declined to 52s. on the spot, and for all this month, 51s. for July to September, and 50s. to 50s. 3d. for October to December delivery; but in the last few days there has been more disposition to purchase, and prices have rallied about 6d. to 9d. per cwt., the market closing steady.

There is a very good supply of our home production, and as it is the cheapest article just now, it moves off steadily at 50s 3d per cwt. nett cash.

The imports of all kinds of foreign and colonial tallow last month was 4175 casks against 7885 casks in the same month last year, and 8823 casks in May, 1856. The deliveries amounted to 5921 casks against 6162 casks in 1857, and 8888 casks in 1856. The stock on the 31st ultimo was 11,578 casks against 13,144 casks at the same time last year, and 17,709 casks in May, 1856.

Australian Tallow.—We have again to notice a very contracted business in this description. Only a small quantity has been offered, and part sold at fair rates, viz., Mixed melting, fair colour, firm 52s 9d, middling colour ditto 51s 6d, and beef tallow 50s 6d to 52s 9d per cwt. No mutton was sold. Import, 1032 casks. Sales, 180 casks. Present stock, 837 casks against 643 casks this time last year.

The following are our present quotations, viz., Mutton 50s to 54s, mixed melting 44s to 53s, beef 46s to 50s.

Australian Hides.—Since our circular of the 14th ultimo, a large business has been transacted, but imports having exceeded the sales we have but little variation to notice in prices. Good clean cured hides however are much more saleable and may be now quoted fully ¼d per lb. higher. The transactions comprise 23,928 hides; good to prime Sydney at 3½d to 3¾d for 1st heavy and light averages; middling ditto and Melbourne, at 3¼d to 3½d; common ditto, at 2¾d to 3d; 2nd class, 2¼d to 2½d per lb. Import, 33,424 hides. Stock, 71,000 hides.

Our present quotations are—

				Prices 15th June, 1857.	
Heavy,	good, average 56 to 66 lb.,	3½d to	3¾d per lb.	5½d per lb.	
	Middling to fair ...	3¼	3½	5	5¼
	Inferior, 51 to 56 lb. ...	2¾	3¼	4¾	4¾
Light,	Fair to good, 38 to 42½ lb.	3½	3¾	5¼	
	Middling to fair, 33 to 43 lb,	3¼	3½	5	5¼
	Inferior	2¾	3¼	4¾	5¼
Kips,	15 lb.	3	3½	4¾	5¼

Australian Leather.—The market is rather firmer. At public sale about 677 crop hides and sides realised 8¼d to 8½d, and 959 curried sides av. 6 to 7¼ lb. 15d to 18d per lb.

Horns.—All averages are in good request at fully last month's prices, viz., av. 15 to 16½ oz. 43s to 55s 6d, av. 13 to 14 oz. 30s to 42s, av. 10 to 12 oz. 20s to 28s per 123.

Bones.—Shank continue without alteration in value, viz., fair to good £18 to £22, middling and common £8 to £15 per ton. Common bones are in fair request at £5 10s to £5 15s per ton.

Hoofs are worth £7 to £8 for fair to good, and £4 to £6 for middling and common.

Mimosa Bark has been in steady demand, and the sales reach about 80 tons fair chopped at £8 10s, common in riad £8 per ton. Import 122 tons.

LONDON WOOL SALES.—APRIL—MAY, 1858.

FROM WILLANS AND OVERBURY'S PRICES CURRENT.

THE public sales of Colonial wools commenced on the 29th ultimo, and terminated this day, the following quantities having been submitted to public competition, viz.:—

13,475	bales from	Sydney.
17,523	" "	Port Phillip.
3974	" "	Van Dieman's Land.
12,832	" "	South Australia.
1124	" "	New Zealand and Swan River
9388	" "	The Cape of Good Hope.
Total, 58,316	bales.	

By those who are interested in the important staple of the woollen and worsted manufactures, these auctions have been regarded with unusual interest. Preceded by a period of long-continued langour and exhaustion—the natural sequence of the severe shock given to the commercial system by the late crisis—it was expected that prices would exhibit a very considerable reduction as compared with the rates established in February and March last. These expectations were farther strengthened by the advices from abroad, which described the condition of continental manufacturers as worse, if possible, than our own, and forbade the hope that they would operate this time to any great extent.

The result, however, has not justified the extreme views with reference to a fall in prices, which, previous to the sales, obtained general currency. On the opening night, both the home and continental trade were very fairly represented, and at a reduction of 2d. per lb. upon the average rates of the preceding series, there was a lively competition for all that was offered.

For the first fortnight prices showed great steadiness. Afterwards, however, a tendency upwards began to manifest itself, which continued to the close, at which period the reduction we have quoted above was well nigh, if not altogether, recovered.

To this result it may be said that Bradford has very largely contributed, and we are sure the symptoms of returning animation evinced by the worsted trade, after the long depression to which this important branch of the national industry has been subjected, will be hailed by every one with unqualified satisfaction. It is understood that recently large orders for yarns have been given out, and that the accounts from the United States are better, and indicate a speedy resumption of those business relations with this quarter of the world, which for some time back have been all but suspended.

A considerable amount of support has been given to prices by foreign buyers, though their purchases have not been on so large a scale as usual. There was an active competition on their part for the superior descriptions of combing, as well as for the best kinds of clothing wools.

We cannot conclude this report without adverting to the large proportion of faulty wools comprised in the arrivals of the new clip. That portion which came to hand in time for the February—March sales, led us to indulge the hope that this season's growth would be found to be well got up and in good condition. We regret extremely to be obliged to state that this expectation has not been realised. We have never witnessed so many flocks infested with burs and seeds as subsequent arrivals exhibit; and the condition also of many of the Port Phillip wools is very bad indeed. We should earnestly recommend producers to take steps to arrest this growing evil, or the consequences cannot be otherwise than disastrous to themselves. The plea of a scarcity of labour can hardly, we presume, be set up now, seeing that the stream of emigration has been flowing so long in the direction of the auriferous lands. It is notorious that on faulty wools the heaviest losses have been incurred by importers, and flock-masters may rest satisfied that those who purchase their clips in future will profit by the bitter lesson they have received; and it is also sincerely to be hoped, that by growers themselves the warning will not be altogether overlooked.

78, Basinghall-street, E.C., London, May 29.

F. W. COSENS' MONTHLY CIRCULAR.

67, Mark Lane, London, June 11th 1858.

DURING the month that has elapsed since the departure of the May mail, there has been more disposition on the part of our home dealers to operate to a limited extent in those descriptions of wines of mostly current demand; holders, however, claim and obtain full rates, and it could scarcely be otherwise, in the face of the large reduction of our bonded stock, which appears from the Board of Trade Returns for the four months ending 30th April, to have declined no less than 11,500 pipes of all descriptions, red and white, since January.

The importations from Spain, Portugal, and France have now for many months been upon a most limited scale.

The general feeling in the trade seems to be, that no transactions of any magnitude will be induced until the result of the present vintage is reported, as the effects of the Oidium upon former crops were in many instances much exaggerated as a plea to enhance prices, so it is probable the notions now prevalent of the favourable result of the yield of the present year, materially affecting the value of wines towards reduction, will not be realised; a single good vintage can do little more than arrest the upward tendency of prices which small crops have hitherto induced.

The stock of brandy has declined since January 5000 hogsheads; the market, however, remains inactive, transactions being of quite a retail character.

WINES.

SHERRY.—Trade at Xeres remains without material alteration, more activity in shipments is observable, still the export remains limited; the shipments from Cadiz for the five months ending 31st May last, compared with the same period of 1857, shew a reduction of 13,000 butts. Holders of sound reliable wines feel that stocks in all parts of the world are gradually becoming absorbed, and that by the autumn a considerable demand must inevitably arise, the diminished consumption evidently bearing no comparison with the reduced export from Cadiz. Prices are firmly maintained, and higher rates anticipated; the limited stocks on hand are held by men of large means, who have no chance of replacing until times of more abundance, and who therefore affirm that nothing but a series of plentiful vintages, or a permanent decrease of at least 50 per cent. in the consumption throughout the world, can induce any considerable fall in the price of good sherry. Since the Louisa to Sydney, in November last, no direct shipments have been made to any of the Australian ports.

PORT.—From Oporto the accounts advise the application of sulphur more generally than last year, and it is hoped the result will be more encouraging. Prices of sound reliable wines are well maintained; our London bonded stock is 3200 pipes less than at this time last year.

CAPE WINES command attention from the great increase in the consumption caused by the scarcity and high prices of port, sherry, and Marsala—being Colonial grown wines they are admitted at half duty.

BORDEAUX, ROUSILLON, &c.—Prices of Claret, and other French wines, are lower.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY.—The latest advices from Cognac report favourbly upon the present appearance of the vines; should the blossoming pass off satisfactorily, it is anticipated the yield will be good. Messrs. Martell, Hennessey and the United Vineyard Proprietors Company have not yet fixed their quotations for 1857, there being little or no shipping demand at present for brandy, of those shippers. Old brandies, continuing scarce, command very high quotations; it is reported that considerable contracts for 1857's of second brands have been made for forward delivery at present quotations, the quality of the spirit being found very superior to that of 1856.

RUM.—In the early part of last month a speculative purchase of over 3000 puncheons Demerara and other sorts, induced for the timesome little appearance of activity; the same has subsided, and prices remain without material alteration.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Gaslight Company was held this day at two o'clock. The report of the directors was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. It was agreed that the shareholders who, not having paid the call on their new shares, due on the 1st of May, and which were consequently forfeited, should still have the privilege of taking them up. It is also intended to apply to the Legislature, next session, for an Act to consolidate the several Acts relating to this Company.

The Royal Sovereign arrived to-day, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold to-day by auction, a two-story house, at Chippendale, for £340. The other properties offered were withdrawn.

The Customs' revenue collected at Melbourne during the week ended 7th August amounted to £23,812 19s. 4d., against £27,004 10s. 1d. for the corresponding week of 1857.

From the *Argus* of 12th instant:—

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Bendigo Waterworks Company was held to-day at the Criterion Hotel, when the provisional committee handed over their trust to the board of directors, elected by ballot, namely, Messrs. Thomas Brown, junior, T. Lewis, and Adolphus Barnett. The report was, under the circumstances which have attended the establishment of this first great company in connection with the gold-mining interests of the colony, necessarily a long document. The many difficulties which have arisen in obtaining a legal tenure of the land had to be explained, as well as the correspondence to which these difficulties led. The report was unanimously adopted.

At the fourth annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Insurance Company, the report of the Board, recommending a dividend of 10 per cent. was adopted, after some discussion as to the necessity of carrying so large a sum as £5749—half the profits—to the reserve fund. The retiring directors, Mr. John Curson and Mr. George Lewis, were re-elected without opposition. The number of policies issued during the last twelve months was 2199, and the amount of premiums, £21,128. The net profits for the same period have been £11,579.

The *Argus* of 13th has the following telegraph despatch from Adelaide:

Adelaide, August 12.—The market remains unchanged. At auction this morning whale oil sold for 3s 11d; case gin for 14s; O. U. M. rum, in bond, at 3s 10d. Some valuable town properties were disposed of: Clarke's Buildings, consisting of shops and houses, at the corner of King William and Currie streets, fetched £6100. A lease of two acres in Pirie-street realised £600. Clarke's interest in 490 acres of mining land, amounting to about one-third, was sold for £400.

From the *Times* of the 14th of June we take the subjoined report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts:—

Birmingham.—There is little or no alteration in the iron trade of South Staffordshire. A slight improvement in the demand for rods and bars is said to have occurred in a few of the old established houses of the district, but generally the trade rules dull, and prices are not well maintained. There appears to be no expectation of any change in present quotations at the approaching quarterly meetings of ironmasters, and if any alteration is effected it is thought that a reduction rather than an advance will be announced. The recent sales of insolvents' stocks have produced a depreciating effect, and there are no public works on hand throughout the country calculated to give an impetus to the demand for any description of manufactured iron. The works of the immediate neighbourhood are, for the most part, only partially employed; and large numbers of the men out of work, so far as they can obtain it, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The same observations may be made with regard to the general manufacturing trades of the iron and coal districts. At Willenhall the lockmakers are slack, and there is no improvement in the foundry business. The military locksmiths are somewhat better off than those branches which are exclusively engaged in the ordinary common lock manufacture, but they are far from being so active as they were during the late Russian and the commencement of the present Indian war. The reports from Kidderminster with respect to the state of the carpet trade are decidedly more favourable. The principal establishments are said to be in possession of an abundance of orders, and a brisk summer trade is expected. Consumers of metals, although no alteration has been announced, express uneasiness as to the present state of the metal-market. An advance in the price of copper is anticipated, while they contend that, so far as the brass and copper manufactures in Birmingham are concerned, the demand by this means justifies such a contemplated rise in the prices of raw materials. Some of the large foundry establishments are doing an average amount of business; but the smaller makers of copper goods complain of slackness and the dull state of the country trade. The factors fully confirm the statements made by the manufacturers. The ironmongers and other hardware manufacturers throughout the country buy only to a very limited extent.

Barnsley.—The linen trade here, in several branches, is improving. Manufacturers are giving out more work, the weavers are better employed than of late, and altogether there is a better prospect for this branch of manufacture.

Bradford.—Our market this week has been upon the whole of a quiet character. The enhanced prices demanded for combing wools by the growers and dealers in the country are a chief cause of the diminished activity. Consumers here show a strong disinclination to give the rates now asked, and, owing to the absence of encouragement to extend operations, the business done in the raw material has been very small in amount. In noils and brokes we have no change to report, either as regards demand or prices. For worsted yarns no advance can be obtained at all equivalent to the increased cost of wool. The prices offered by the merchants are still inadequate to cover the prime cost, and spinners consequently are not disposed to take the orders that are in the market, but talk of curtailing their production until times mend and they can improve their position. Cotton yarns are firm at last week's rates, and a moderate business has been done in them in the course of the week. In the market for pieces all the buyers are acting with great caution. Some of the German houses have been purchasing, but not on a scale extensive enough to exercise any influence on the market. Generally speaking the machinery of the district, as far as the manufacturers are concerned, is considered to be tolerably employed at the present time, owing to the merchants in the home trade having given out orders for goods required for the fall.

Halifax.—Upon the whole there has been more business done this week than last in both the raw material (wool) and yarns and piece goods. The worsted trade, indeed, is gradually improving, both the home and foreign trade being better. The improvement is not confined to any particular classes of goods, but extends to nearly all. Prices are at least firm, and in some instances are advancing.

Huddersfield.—The state of the staple manufactures in this town and district remains rather quiet. Purchasers operate but scantily, and the principal goods sold during the week have been silk mixture coatings and small checks and mixture twists for summer wear. The price of wool remains firm.

Leeds.—There is no change to report in the state of the woollen cloth trade of this town and neighbourhood. The manufacturers are moderately well employed, except those who have usually devoted themselves to the heaviest kinds of low goods for winter wear. Of these, through the last winter trade having been a very poor one, it is understood the merchants and dealers hold over considerable stocks from last year. Light fabrics, many made with cotton warps, in grey, brown, and other mixtures, continue to sell, some impulse having been caused in the demand for them by the very warm weather of the present and preceding week. At today's markets in the cloth-halls, partly through the weather being both rainy and dark, operations were very limited. There were some enquiries for, and purchases of, the heavier and better classes of cloths for winter wear, merchants now beginning to buy for the fall trade; but from the demand for America being still rather slack (though it is improving), and the state of stocks as previously mentioned, the sales are on only a small scale. Wool continues firm, and the new English clip sells as fast as it is brought to market. Nearly 600 sheets were offered in the York market on Tuesday, and, with a good attendance of buyers, nearly the whole was sold at prices ranging from 13s to 16s. per stone.

Leicester.—The hosiery trade continues rather dull for the season. There has not been much doing in the warehouses this week. The foreign orders are small, and the home trade is flat. In the country districts of Loughborough and Hinckley the hosiery trade is also dull both as respects the home and foreign demand. The wool market is inactive, and yarns are without material alteration in price.

Manchester.—The market continues languid, and in no branch of the cotton trade have we any improvement to report since Tuesday. The tendency of prices has been in favour of the buyer throughout the week, but with some few exceptions sellers have maintained an indisposition to make any concession in price worth naming. For India cloths, which have begun to accumulate in stock, prices have sensibly declined, and 7-lb. 40-inch shirtings may be quoted at about 1s per pound; but longcloths and T-cloths, though slightly easier to buy, are not much pressed, and are relatively the highest priced fabrics in the market. For these goods and some descriptions of printers and 33-inch shirtings there is a moderate demand, which, with the orders in the hands of manufacturers, keeps stocks from accumulating materially. The business in yarns is very limited, especially in the descriptions produced at Bolton, but low counts of mule and water-twist are less depressed than some of the higher numbers. Buyers of most descriptions of yarn and cloth appear disposed to limit their purchases as much as possible in the present position of the raw material, and the dulness of the market has rather increased than otherwise as the week has drawn to a close.

Nottingham.—The lace trade has this week undergone a slight improvement. Very little is doing for home consumption, but this is by no means an unusual thing at this time of the year. There has been rather more activity this week in the hosiery trade, there having been some improvement in the home demand and more doing for export both to the American and other foreign markets. The fine weather has an influence upon trade, and generally speaking business is now more healthy than it has been for some time past. There is still very little stock in the hands of manufacturers, who produce with caution. There is no change in the price of yarns.

Sheffield.—Although there is but little change in the general aspect of commercial affairs, several of our local trades continue to present manifestations of improvement. Orders from America come rather more freely for steel, files, and cutlery. For some kinds of table knives there is a very brisk demand, and in this branch of manufacture great numbers of workmen are fully employed. The Russian houses have for some weeks been extremely busy, but their season has reached its height. The country trade is still flat.

Wolverhampton.—The iron trade presents rather a quieter aspect this week. The improvement felt a few weeks ago is far from being of sufficient amount to afford full employment throughout the district, and very few works are in anything like full operation. There is, no doubt, an effort on the part of purchasers to hold back in the hope of getting lower terms; but any reduction from the prices now actually prevailing does not seem probable. There is rather more firmness on the part of makers of pig iron, and cash purchasers are not able to secure quite such favourable terms as they could a short time back. The price of this kind of iron seems to have reached as low a point as is consistent with making it at any profit. The hardware trades present no striking features of change. The Walsall trades are rather better, and the makers of tin and japan goods in this town, while not in full work, are doing a fair amount of business. The foundries are slack, and the hollowware trades are quiet.

We append Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme, and Co.'s Price Current, dated Batavia 24th June, 1858:—

Our last advices were of the 22nd ultimo, since when our market for exports has undergone very little alteration. The new crops come to market as yet very slowly, and transactions are consequently limited.

Tonnage, also, is in but little request at low rates, and the rate of exchange on England having gone to f12·10 per £, 6 months' sight, circumstances are in favour of cheap produce.

Sugar has since our last been sold at f15 per picul for No. 16, but the enquiry having been active and supplies small, our former quotations of f15½ per picul, No. 16, has been again paid. Sales on the spot, however, do not exceed 12 to 14,000 piculs. Government announce public sales of 60,000 peculs in September, and 40,000 piculs in December next, the quality of which will likely be high.

Coffee.—Small sales of Java coffee are reported at from 26 f to 27 f per picul, according to quality; at the outports a lower rate has been accepted. Last private sale of Padang was at 26½ per picul. Government will be selling publicly between 40 and 50,000 piculs early next month.

Rice is in very little request, and prices consequently tend downwards. Fine white quality is procurable at 150 f per koyan. Common cargo has been sold at 95 f to 100 f.

Black Pepper.—Our market has been without supplies for some time past, and our quotation of 23 f per picul is therefore quite nominal. Of white pepper there is also no stock.

Nutmegs and Mace continue in very limited enquiry at 75 f to 85 f per picul for the former, and 40 f to 45 f per picul for latter.

Arrack has been sold at 42½ per leager, but there is still but little enquiry for the spirit.

Rattans have been taken to a moderate extent at our quotation of 8½ f per picul for good Bandjermalsing, fine quality, bring 9 f per picul.

Cigars are slow of sale at 24 f to 25 f per mille, in bond for No. 2 Cortados.

Gold in assayed ingots is worth 44 f to 45 f per real, or at latter rate 80s 9½ net per ounce. Sovereigns sell at 13.95 f each.

Flour is in heavy stock, and Adelaide would not bring over 12 to 13 f per bag of 200lbs.

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AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days

The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Established 1817.
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserve fund 150,000
Interest is allowed at this Bank on deposits, as under:
For a fixed period of three months 3 per cent. per annum
Ditto ditto six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto ... ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... 5½ ditto
And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—Thomas Holt, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
W. H. Christie, Esq. | George King, Esq.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 0
30	2 3 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 12 6	55	8 5 8

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary,
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurance will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 152, George-street.
Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's,
By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth.
Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcolm.
London Agents, Messrs. Tooth and Mort, Fenchurch-street, London.
Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.
A table of the rates of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.
N.B. Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH Lyons-buildings, George-street.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President. Sir A. Stephen: Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11, at 12, Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To CATHERINE TARLINGTON, widow, and to the next of kin of EDWARD TARLINGTON, late of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, blacksmith, deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by WILLIAM PALMER MOFFATT, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said Edward Tarlington, late of Sydney aforesaid, departed this life on or about the 22nd day of June, 1858, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the colony aforesaid; we do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your proctor, duly constituted, before our said Court at the Court House in King-street, Sydney, on the third day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said William Palmer Moffatt, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security; and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said William Palmer Moffatt as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness, the Honourable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court at Sydney, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1858, and the twenty-second year of our reign.

For the Prothonotary, (signed) D. B. HUTCHINSON (L.S.)
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.
WILLIAM PALMER MOFFATT, Proctor,
219, George-street, Sydney.

PIER at WATSON'S BAY.—TENDERS are invited for the building of a first class pier in front of the Marine Hotel, Watson's Bay, 193 feet in length by 15 feet in breadth with a termination of 50 feet in breadth; plans and specifications of the works can be seen until THURSDAY, 19th instant, at the Rainbow Tavern, where Tenders are to be addressed; the proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

N.B. The contractor must state the time he will require to complete the works, and find sureties for the due performance of the same. Dated 5th August.

TENDERS REQUIRED for the Joiner-work of Two Shops on the South Head Road, between Palmer and Bourke streets. Plans, &c., to be seen on the ground. Labour only.

TENDERS.—The time for the reception of TENDERS for masonry at Coogee is extended to MONDAY next, the 23rd instant. BILLEY and MANSFIELD, architects, 133, Pitt-street.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 10th August, 1858.

MILITARY CANTEEN.—The honorable the Secretary for Finance and Trade directs it to be notified, that TENDERS will be opened at the Treasury, on TUESDAY, the 24th August instant, for the lease for the period of two years and four months, from 1st September, 1858, to the 31st December, 1860, of the Military Canteen, at the Victoria Barracks.

The rent of the Canteen building will be £50 per annum, and the parties tendering must state the rate per month, in addition to the rent, which they are willing to give for the privilege of supplying with spirituous or fermented liquors each rank and file; the computation to be made on the number in barracks on the first day of each month

A bond, with two sufficient sureties, will be required for the due payment of the rents, &c., within fourteen days after the termination of each month respectively.

The tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Military Canteen."

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Barrack Master.

HENRY LANE, Secretary to the Treasury.

Rules and regulations to be observed by the Canteen-man at the Victoria Barracks.

1st. He is to keep regular hours in the opening and closing of the Canteen, which is to be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and closed at the commencement of tattoo-beating at night.

2nd. He is not to sell liquors of any description whatever before 12 o'clock at noon, nor after the quarter to tattoo-beating, nor to any person appearing to be intoxicated.

3rd. He is strictly to obey all orders and regulations which the officer in command of the troops may think proper to issue from time to time in respect to the opening and closing of the Canteen, on account of the good order and discipline of the troops, even if for these objects the commanding officer should deem it necessary to restrict the sale of spirits.

4th. He is to prevent, as far as lies in his power, all rioting or disorderly conduct in the Canteen, and must not suffer any gaming, cards, or gaming tables, to be introduced into the Canteen.

5th. He is not to give trust, or credit to, or receive any pledges or pawns from non-commissioned officers, drummers, or private soldier, for money, liquor, or any other article supplied to them.

6th. He is not to allow civilians or other unauthorised persons to frequent, or in any way to make use of the Canteen, without the knowledge, permission, or sanction of the commanding officer of the regiment in barracks.

7th. He is to take care that every article supplied to the troops is of a good and proper quality, and sold at a fair and reasonable market price.

8th. He is not to allow any intoxicating liquors to be taken out of the Canteen, except by the wives of sergeants or those authorised to do so by the commanding officer.

9th. He is to keep the back door of the Canteen constantly closed, and not to allow any liquor to be sold there, nor any person to enter except his own family.

10th. He is to put the lights out in all the public rooms of the Canteen at tattoo.

By command,
HENRY KENT,
Captain 77th Regiment, Major of Brigade.
Brigade Office, Sydney, 16th February, 1858.
Approved, H. DEVERELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Troops.

No. 58 56. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 16th August, 1858.

TO PILE-DRIVERS and OTHERS.—TENDERS (endorsed "Tenders for Pile-driving") will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for some pile-driving required at the Botany Water Reserve, to be performed in accordance with plan and specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, until the 27th day of August, at noon precisely, from persons willing to contract for the works required in the extension of the Company's line of road to Camperdown.

Plans, specification, and all other necessary information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company; or of Mr. E. O. Moriarty, civil engineer, 33, Hunter-street.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, secretary.
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, 3rd August.

TO BUILDERS and Others.—NEW GAOL, BRISBANE.—TENDERS will be received at Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, and at the Government Resident's Office, Brisbane, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 6th September, from persons willing to contract for works required in erection of a gaol at Brisbane.

Separate tenders are required for the various portions into which the works have been divided.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Wing A, New Gaol, Brisbane," or as the case may be.

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Brisbane.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are required for the erecting and completely finishing TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, and the appurtenances thereof, at Edge Cliff Road, Double Bay. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of R. D. CORBETT, No. 32, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before the 31st day of August, 1858. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract, and the proprietors will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, George-street, Sydney.—Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON, late of St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, having succeeded Mrs. Sparks in the proprietorship of the Royal Hotel, begs respectfully to inform visitors to Sydney and the public generally that this house is undergoing a complete transformation, both externally and internally,—no expense is being spared in putting it into a thorough state of repair. The bedrooms will be all newly furnished, under the superintendence of Mrs. Hudson, who will give them her most particular attention. The table, the larder, and the cellar, Mr. Hudson will himself attend to, and guarantee their being supplied with the very best the markets can offer. Service—this, the most difficult feature in the undertaking—will be systematically revised; promptness and civility, with efficiency combined, being the chief aim. The manager trusts that, but with slight delay, he may be able to accomplish his design, namely, of making the Royal not only one of the best and most comfortable hotels in the Southern Hemisphere, but likewise to equal in style and management the first-class establishments of Europe. Private apartments—families will find suites of Rooms, elegantly and expressly furnished for their use, together with a scale of charges suited to every requirement. In conclusion, the proprietor trusts that the public will respond to his exertions by giving him a fair trial, and feels confident that the first visit will ensure a second.

SHOEING FORGE OF THE H. E. I. COMPANY'S HORSE REPOSITORY, Bligh and O'Connell streets.—The undersigned having just arrived in this colony from Edinburgh, where he has had twelve years' experience in the art of Farriery, during which time he has had every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the most approved methods of horse-shoeing, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has taken a lease of the above forge, and trusts, by attention and civility, to merit a continuance of the support hitherto bestowed on that establishment.

GEORGE GLOVER.

N.B.—The forge will again be in operation, as usual, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June.

In reference to the above, I beg to state that I have let the above forge to George Glover, and now respectfully solicit, on his behalf, a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed by that establishment, being thoroughly convinced (from the recommendations which I have received of him,) of his capability, civility, and sobriety.

BUCHAN THOMSON.
H. E. I. Company's Horse Repository, 8th June.

EXHIBITION OF SPRING GOODS.—Ex Woolloomooloo, &c.

MANTLES—The new scarf mantle
The mantle—a la kabyl (novel)
A variety of ladylike styles in tweed
Cloth and silk mantelettes, capes, &c., &c.
SILKS—A selection of rich flounced robes
Fancy checks (new colourings)
Coloured and black glaces
Eugenie moire antique, &c., &c.
DRESSES—Barege robes, quite new
Mohair ditto, ditto
Challie ditto, ditto
Flounced ditto, a quille
Striped ditto, a la militaire
Printed llamas.
RIBBONS—Fancy check, chene and moire bonnet ribbons
Sash ribbons, in new styles
Trimming ribbons, in variety
Waistbands
PARASOLS—Rich moire, chene, brocaded and fancy, with rich and deep fringes.

The above mentioned goods form a part of the shipments lately received by the undersigned, and are recommended by them as being new in style and of very improved fabrics; they are marked at a very moderate advance on English cost—and will be considered well worth inspection.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. WESTBROOK begs to invite the attention of wholesale buyers to his present large stock of the Messrs. Bostock's superior manufacture, all of which are being offered for private sale, and at considerably reduced prices. The shipment just to hand, ex Woolloomooloo, consist chiefly of spring goods. 256, George-street.

STRONG BOOTS for Stations.—J. WESTBROOK has for SALE some of the best in the colony, and will be sold cheap. 256, George-street.

A PARK PHAETON for SALE, just imported, price £40. Apply to TUCKER and CO., near the Royal Hotel.

EXPOSITION OF SPRING MILLINERY, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, PELISSES, &c.—We are now exhibiting a very beautiful assortment of Spring Millinery, consisting of
Parisienne millinery bonnets
Silk and tulle ditto ditto
Chip and tulle ditto
Real black lace ditto
Ditto white ditto ditto
Trimmed Paris net, leghorn, chenille, tuscan, whole straw, Luton, &c.
Also a large assortment of untrimmed chenille, crinoline, tuscan, Paris chip, indented straw, coloured fancies, &c., &c.
Rich crinoline, drab, brown, and fancy coloured straw, hats, for infants, girls, and maids, in the Modena, Royal, Altona, Princess, Arthur, Equestrian, Florence, Verona, and other new shapes
Ladies' hats, in great variety.

Wedding Millinery, 3 cases of very choice goods for bridal costume.
FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
Children's richly worked muslin frocks
Ditto white twill cambric frocks, richly trimmed
Ditto ditto pelisses, ditto
Ditto coloured corded jean frocks and walking dresses
Ditto printed jean ditto ditto
Young ladies' fancy silk frocks
Ditto ditto pelisses and walking dresses
Boys' poplin and challis walking dresses
Childrens' muslin mantles, richly trimmed
Ditto ditto ditto, with hoods
Ditto ditto capes and jackets
Ditto marsalla capes, jackets, and walking dresses.

UNDERCLOTHING.
This department is replete with every requisite,

3 cases of bassinets, baskets, puff boxes, brushes, &c. just opened.

FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street, and 291 and 293, George-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Isca, 10 cases of Fuller's and Christy's best drab beaver hats; White's, Fuller's, and Jenkinson's black ditto—all of the most fashionable shapes and extremely light. Also drab shell hats, French and English felt ditto, ladies' riding ditto, trimmed and untrimmed. Caps, gloves, gold and silver military and navy ornaments, gold and silver lace bands, ditto ditto cords, &c., &c. B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 315, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

Hats and caps made to order.

CARPETS. Carpets, made, 4½ yards. PARKER and BATES, 355, George-st., next Parkis and Lambert's.

FLOORCLOTH, Floorcloth.—PARKER and BATES, 355, George-street. Tapestry carpets, 3s. 7½d. any length cut.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This wonderful production has now become so united to the public in every part of the world, that it forms a complete household treasure, in addition to this it is the invariable companion of the traveller, whether he be in sickness or in health, and how is it, because he knows it is a certain remedy for all cuts, wounds, bruises, and skin diseases, if he go to the tropics, this his tried friend, he invariably takes with him, being almost certain of requiring it sooner or later, and when once used in conjunction with Holloway's Pills, he knows he is safe from all dangers which may beset him, be his peregrinations ever so hazardous, or his health never so delicate. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, a safe and certain remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and chest. In incipient consumption, asthma, and winter cough they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the public speaker and professional singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins, of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agents in Sydney—Foss and Co., Walker and Co., Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Watson, druggists. At Windsor, Mr. J. Mountford.

KEATING'S WORM TABLET.—A pure vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, and a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, especially adapted for children, being as harmless in its action as it is prompt and certain in its effects, and may be taken by the most delicate. Prepared by THOMAS KEATING, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by druggists in principal places in the colonies. Agents, Sydney: FOSS and CO.; wholesale, YOUNGHAN and CO.

ROBERTSON'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR and COACH MANUFACTORY, 487 and 489, Pitt-street, Sydney.—JOHN ROBERTSON, having been so long known as the first carriage builder in the metropolis, need scarcely pledge himself that all orders with which he may be honoured will be executed to the satisfaction of his patrons, it being his ambition to rival all others in turning out a first-rate article.

J. R. has now on SALE—
One omnibus
Sundry phaetons, family sociables
Dogcarts and gigs of sundry descriptions
Gig and dog cart harness of the first quality
Spring carts of different sorts
Springs and scroll irons
Mail axles, of all sizes
Bolts, of every size and length
Lancewood and ash shafts
Enamelled and japanned leather
Cloths and laces of all colours
Brass and silver mountings
Varnish, japan, and gold size
And all other articles suitable for the trade, which will be supplied at the lowest possible figure.

N.B.—Carriages, gigs, &c., taken in for standing, and or sale on commission.

FLOUR, in barrels and bags, on SALE, at the Exchange Stores. T. G. SAWKINS, agent.

POTATOES, for seed, in lots to suit purchasers. J. SCANLAN, 18, Sussex-st., near Flour Co.'s Wharf.

PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT.—Now landing ex Indiaman and other late arrivals, best English brands, wholesale or retail. W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342, late 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LUCERNE SEED, LUCERNE SEED.—The undersigned has for SALE a lot of the above, an excellent sample; price 2s per pound, or 1s. 9d. in quantities of 1 cwt. or more. W. G. AINSWORTH, 189, York-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

ROPE for SALE, 20 tons, Europa. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

COALS.—Newcastle Coals, of best quality, largest size, proper weight, and lowest price, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

FISH.—For SALE by the undersigned.—
Dunn's ling, in 1 cwt. cases, tin lined
Ditto herrings, in tins
Cod fish, in tierces.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, prime New Zealand Seed Oats, just arrived. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

CORK ROSE BUTTER, for SALE, at the Stores of ANDREW ALLEN, auctioneer, 83, King-street.

WANTED, to Know why the Public continue to buy their Boots and Shoes from Dolby? Because they buy them better and cheaper at DOLBY'S, London House, George-street South, than at any shop in Sydney.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

PRICE LIST EAGLE PLOUGHS.—
Garden plough, No. 3, 50s., extra shares
Plain eagle ditto, 68s., ditto
Eagle, with colter, F&PM, 77s. 6d., ditto
Subsoil plough, 90s., ditto
S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets, European and American Depôt.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

ADELAIDE HAY, for SALE; will be sold cheap MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

COLZA OIL, in drums, on SALE. JOY and CO. Circular Quay.

LIME.—Superior kiln-burned Lime at reduced prices A. A. Company's screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons, and other approved makers, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Pianofortes tuned and repaired. WILLIAM KING, pianoforte and music warehouse, Market-street.

REDFORD and BURRELL'S French Polish Reviver, and General Furniture Polish. 212, Pitt-street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for SALE, ex Prince James and John Banks, now discharging.—18,000 best Stourbridge Firebricks, and 25 tons (in 500 bags) of superior Fire Clay and Cement. Apply to the Carangara Copper Mining Company, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary.

100,000 FEET T. and G. pitch pine, white pine, red Baltic and Oregon boards. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon red deals, boards, and scantling; Kauri timber, all thicknesses. W. H. ROLFE.

120,000 FEET Cedar boards and planks, doors, sashes, skirting, mouldings, architraves, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

200,000 FEET Colonial hardwood, shingles battens, laths, felloes, palings, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

90,000 FEET Clear pine, all thicknesses; T. and G. lining boards, pickets, slating battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

300,000 FEET colonial Hardwood. SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Wharf, Bathurst-st.

150,00 FEET Baltic and Oregon Deals, steam-cut to order. SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Wharf.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Timber Yard, Circular Quay. On SALE, a large assortment of American and colonial timber, viz.,
Clear pine, ½-inch, inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch, and 2 inch, planed one and two sides
Clear pine, inch, tongued and grooved, planed two sides
Clear pine, inch and ½-inch, planed one side, tongued and grooved
Pitch pine, inch and 1½ inch, tongued and grooved
Doors, sashes, laths, shingles, palings, &c., &c.
Cedar, cut to order
Colonial timber of all dimensions.

REDUCED PRICE OF TIMBER.—W. FAIRFAX and SON offer their large and well-selected stock of foreign and colonial Timber at the full reduction on late importations.
20,000 feet clear pine, 1 inch, ¾, 1¼, and 2 inch
60,000 ditto pitch pine, 1½ and 1 inch
100,000 ditto American pine, 1 inch and 1½
5,000 ditto Baltic deal, cut to order
Weatherboards, planed and beaded; battens, and also sawn timber at low prices
100,000 feet cedar, very low
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, French casements, chimney pieces, doors, window sashes, and all joiners' work, at the shortest notice, and of the best workmanship
Cottages, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, from £60 and upwards, complete and ready for immediate erection.
At Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of Land for SALE, on long credit, or in exchange for labour; to respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE, three splendid Allotments of Land, on the North Shore, fronting West-street, St. Leonard's, close to Mr. Bell's magnificent garden and orangery; the land is part cleared, close fenced, with neat entrance gates. For terms apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Pitt and Bridge streets, Sale Rooms

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TO BE SOLD, a Country Store; a first-rate opening for an enterprising man. Stock low, terms liberal. Address J. M., Paterson.

FOR SALE, 1000 Head of Heifers, from 2 to 4 years old, the pick of 10,000 head of cattle, deliverable in the Liverpool Plains district. Also, 1000 Head of Bullocks, from 2 to 6 years old, deliverable in the same district. THOMAS DAWSON, 107, Harrington-street, Sydney.

1000 STORE CATTLE FOR SALE! 1000 Store Cattle, deliverable at Dubbo, or on the Murrumbidgee. For full particulars, apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE to Shippers of Horses to New Zealand and elsewhere.—For SALE, 100 head of mixed Horses, just arrived from the country—in lots to suit purchasers—to be seen within a few miles of Parramatta. Also, a lot of useful hacks and draught horses. For particulars, apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Parramatta; or 107, Harrington-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dog-carts, spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Saddle Horse.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
By order of J. Coppin, Esq.
One handsome bay horse, broken-in to saddle and harness, 6 years old, 15½ hands high—No vice, and to be sold without reserve.

Cart Horses, &c.

Sale TO-DAY.
WOOLLER'S New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, by order of a gentleman, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 first-class heavy cart horses, 16 to 17 hands high, 4 to 5 years old. Each horse subject to trial up any hill in Sydney—warranted sound
20 other mixed town and country horses, suitable for all buyers, all broken-in
Carts, dogcarts, patent safety
Gigs, carriages, and saddle and harness, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. J. Armstrong, veterinary surgeon, can be consulted daily at this establishment.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, on the premises adjoining the Ship Inn, Sussex-street North, off Erskine-street, at 10 o'clock, Household furniture, viz., tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, and bedding; sundries too numerous to insert, to be cleared off immediately after the sale.

Pyrmont, close to the Bridge.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Pyrmont, close to the bridge, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 10 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects of a gentleman leaving the colony, consisting of sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, clock, looking-glasses, pictures, American cooking apparatus, and the general assortment of household fittings.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR will sell, at his Yard, on the Western Road, on FRIDAY next, the 20th of August, at 12 o'clock,
WR—
113 head of Walker's cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 19th, 1858.
Sydney Auction Mart.

MESSRS. JONES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, George-street, THIS DAY, without reserve,
20 tierces prime colonial beef
5 tons rice
Firkins butter, double rose cork
Raisins, pickles, sauces, marmalade, &c., &c.
5 tons colonial flour
43 barrels oatmeal, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, August 21st, 1858.

To Speculators, Tradesmen, and others.
A Desirable Investment.

MESSRS. JONES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, George-street, next Joint Stock Bank,
A life interest in 2½ acres land, situated at Ashfield, upon which is erected a 4-roomed cottage, lined and papered throughout, with a two-stall stable and other outhouses.
For particulars apply to JONES and CO., 375, George-street.
N.B.—The above adjoins the Wesleyan Chapel, and is opposite the Ashfield Cottage Hotel.
Title to be seen at Messrs. Milford and Croft's, solicitors, Pitt-street.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Princess Royal, Poynts, master, from London.
128 Trunks Davies and Son's Boots and Shoes, all more or less damaged by sea water.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
128 trunks and packages Davies and Son's boots and shoes, just landed, ex Princess Royal, all more or less damaged by sea water, on account of whom it may concern, without reserve.
Particulars as under:
B & S in diamond,
§ 169-70—2 trunks each containing
10 pairs gents' enamel riding boots, bradded
20 ditto ditto ditto napoleon, French clumps
171-172—2 trunks, each containing
25 pairs stout kip drovers' boots, sparables
173-4—2 trunks, each containing
18 pairs gents' best stout calf wellingtons, French clumps
18 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, bradded
175-77—3 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout calf wellingtons, French clumps
178-83—6 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout calf wellingtons, bradded
184-187—4 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout wellingtons, bradded
188-89—2 trunks, each containing
18 pairs gents' best stout calf princes boots, French clumps
18 pairs ditto ditto bradded
190-91—2 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout calf princes' boots, French clumps
192-97—6 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout calf princes' boots, bradded
198—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs men's stout kip princes' boots, bradded
199-200—2 trunks, each containing
18 pairs gents' calf boots, E.S., French clumps
18 pairs ditto ditto, ditto, bradded
201—1 trunk, containing
18 pairs gents' best memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, French clumps
18 ditto ditto ditto, mock buttons
202—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs gents' best memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, French clumps
203—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs gents' best stout memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, bradded
204—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs gents' best stout memel boots, E.S., enamel goloshed, bradded
205-208—4 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, French clumps
209-210—2 trunks, each containing
36 pairs gents' stout memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, double soles
211—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs gents' stout memel boots, E.S., enamel goloshed, bradded
212-13—2 trunks, each containing
20 pairs gents' enamel oxonian shoes, E.S., bradded
20 ditto ditto ditto to lace, ditto
20 ditto ditto stout calf, ditto ditto
214—1 trunk, containing
50 pairs men's stout calf bluchers, bradded
215-218—4 trunks, each containing
50 pairs men's stout bluchers, double soles, bradded
219-20—2 trunks, each containing
50 pairs men's stout kip bluchers, rough bradded
221-24—4 trunks, each containing
50 pairs men's stout kip bluchers, nailed
225-28—4 trunks, each containing
50 pairs men's kip bluchers, nailed and tipped
229-32—4 trunks, each containing
50 pairs men's stout kip bluchers, hobnailed
233-34—2 trunks, each containing
36 pairs stockmen's best lacing boots, rough bradded
235—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs youths' and boys' stout calf princes boots, bradded, 10-4
236—1 trunk, containing
36 pairs youths' and boys' stout memel boots, E.S., calf, goloshed, bradded
237—1 trunk, containing
72 pairs youths' and boys' stout calf bluchers, double soles, bradded
238-39—2 trunks, each containing
72 pairs youths' and boys' stout calf bluchers, rough bradded, 10-4
240—1 trunk, containing
72 pairs youths' and boys' stout calf bluchers, brass bradded
241-42—2 trunks, each containing
50 pairs youths' and boys' kip lace boots, rough bradded
243-46—4 trunks, each containing
50 pairs women's calf lace boots, brass bradded, 3-8
247-8—2 trunks, each containing
50 pairs women's grain boots, to lace, brass bradded, welts, 3-7
249-50—2 trunks, containing
50 pairs girls' calf lace boots, brass bradded
251—Package, containing 2 cases, 79-80, each
48 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, E.S., patent fronts, M.B.
252—Package, containing 2 cases, 81-82, each
48 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, M.B.
253—Package, containing 2 cases, 83-4, each
24 pairs ladies' best cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed
24 ditto ditto ditto, E.S., M.B.
254—Package, containing 2 cases, 85-6, each
12 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed
12 ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
24 ditto ditto ditto, cordovan goloshed, M.B.
255—Package, containing 2 cases, 87-8
Containing same as 85-6
256—Package, containing 2 cases, 88-9
48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H.
257—Package, containing 2 cases, 91-92, each
48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H.
258—Package, containing 2 cases, 93-94
Same as Nos. 91-92
259—Package, containing 2 cases, 95-96
48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., T.P.H. B.B.
48 ditto ditto ditto, cordovan goloshed, T.P.H.
260—Package, containing 2 cases, 97-98, each
48 pairs women's cloth boots, pumps, E.S., patent fronts, B B.
261—Package, containing 2 cases, 99-100, each
48 pairs women's cloth boots, pumps, E.S., patent fronts
262—Package, containing 2 cases, 101-2, each
48 pairs women's cloth boots, pumps, to lace, patent goloshed, B.B.
263—Package, containing 2 cases, 103, same as 102, 104, ditto ditto ditto, white bottoms
264—Package, containing 2 cases, 105-6, each
48 pairs women's cloth boots, pumps, to lace, patent goloshed
265—Package, containing 2 cases (107-8), each 48 pairs ladies' cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S. pumps
266—Package, containing 2 cases (109-10), each
24 pairs women's cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S., pumps, B.B.
24 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, T.P.H.
267—Package, containing 3 cases
111—6 dozen women's patent calf slippers, sandals, pumps
112—6 ditto ditto cordovan slippers, sandals, pumps
268—Package, containing 2 cases
113—3 dozen ladies' best bronze kid slippers, sandals, operas
3 ditto ditto ditto black ditto ditto, ditto ditto
114—6 ditto ditto bronze kid ditto, ditto ditto
269—Package, containing 2 cases
115—4 dozen girls' best kid top boots, E.S., welts, patent goloshed, 10-13
2 ditto ditto ditto, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, T.P.H., 10-13
116—4 dozen girls' best kid top boots, E.S., patent fronts, welts, T.P.H.
1 ditto ditto ditto, to button, patent fronts, welts, 10-13
1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, to lace, ditto, ditto, ditto
270—Package, containing 2 cases
117—6 dozen girls' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H., 10-13
118—6 ditto ditto, ditto, to button, patent goloshed, 10-13
271—Package, containing 2 cases,
119—6 dozen girls' cloth boots, welts, E.S., T.P.H., 10-13
120—6 ditto ditto, ditto, to button, welts, patent goloshed, 10-13
272—Package, containing 2 cases,
121—3 dozen girls' memel boots, E.S., patent goloshed, welts, 10-13
3 ditto ditto ditto, to button, welts, patent goloshed, bradded, 10-13
122—3 dozen ditto memel boots, to button, patent fronts, clumps, T.P.H., 10-13
3 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, cordovan fronts, T.P.H., clumps, 10-13
273—Package, containing 2 cases (123-4), each
6 dozen girls' cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13
274—Package, containing 2 cases (125-6), each
6 dozen girls' grain boots, welts, pumps, 10-13
275—Package, containing 2 cases (257-8), each
3 dozen girls' best bronze kid slippers, sandals, operas, 10-13
3 ditto ditto ditto black ditto, ditto, 10-13
276—Package, containing 2 cases,
129—6 dozen children's best cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H., 6-9
130—6 ditto ditto ditto, memel ditto, patent fronts, clumps, T.P.H., 6-9
277—Package, containing 2 cases,
131—6 dozen children's memel boots, welts, E.S., patent fronts, T.P.H., 6-9
132—6 ditto ditto cloth ditto, mock welts, to button, 6-9, patent fronts
278—Package, containing 2 cases,
133—6 dozen children's cloth boots, E.S., patent goloshed welts, 6-9
134—6 ditto ditto ditto, to button, welts, patent goloshed, 6-9
279—Package, containing 2 cases,
135—6 dozen children's cloth boots, E.S., patent goloshed welts, 6-9
136—6 ditto ditto ditto, to button, enamel goloshed welts, 6-9
280—Package, containing 2 cases (137-8), each
6 dozen children's cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 6-9
281—Package, containing 2 cases (139-40) each
6 dozen children's cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 6-9
282—Package, containing 2 cases,
141—6 dozen children's cordovan boots, pumps, T.P.H., 6-9
142—6 ditto ditto grain ditto, ditto, 6-9
283—Package, containing 2 cases,
143—6 dozen children's best kid top boots, mock welts, E.S., 2-5
144—6 ditto ditto ditto cloth boots, mock welts, to button
284—Package, containing 2 cases (145-6) each
6 dozen children's cloth boots, to button, mock welts, 2-5
285—Package, containing 2 cases,
147—6 dozen children's cordovan boots, mock welts, 2-5
148—6 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pumps, 2-5
286—Package, containing 2 cases,
149—6 dozen children's coloured kid shoes, straps, 2-5
150—6 ditto ditto best patent calf shoes, straps, mock welts, 2 5
287—Package, containing 2 cases (151-2) each
6 dozen children's patent shoes, E.S., 2-5
288—Package, containing two cases (153-4), each
6 dozen children's patent calf shoes, straps, 2-5
289—Package, containing 2 cases (155-6), each
2 dozen women's velvet pile slippers
2 ditto ditto tapestry ditto
2 ditto ditto brussels ditto
290—Package, containing 2 cases (157-8), each
Same as No. 155
291—96—6 cases, each containing
3 dozen women's tapestry slippers
3 ditto ditto brussels ditto.
Also at two o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
Colonial calfskins
Brown harness leather.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
☞ Summer Goods.
A splendid assortment, just arrived, direct from the Manufacturers,
Messrs. James Davies and Son.
Ex John Banks, from London.

Unreserved Auction Sale, MONDAY, 23rd August, at the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers Messrs. Lamb, Parbury and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of 75 trunks and packages boots and shoes—James Davies and Son's best—comprising a very choice selection of summer goods, the whole of which will positively be sold.

Preliminary Notice.
Important and extensive unreserved Sale of Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c.

TUESDAY, 24th August.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1858, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A very choice assortment of port and sherry wines, spirits, Burton ales, bottled beer, &c.
Particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of Groceries, Bottled Fruits, Raisins, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c.
At the Australian Auction Mart, on WEDNESDAY Next, 25th August.
To Grocers, Shippers, Dealers, storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive assortment of the above goods.
Further particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

The Brigantine LOUISA, 77 Tons Register.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
The brigantine LOUISA, 77 tons register, now lying off the Market Wharf, on the north side of the Pyrmont Bridge. She is coppered and copper-fastened, is well found in anchors, chains, sails, boats, carpenter's and boatswain's stores, and has lately been overhauled and thoroughly supplied with every requisite.
The auctioneers are directed to invite inspection of this smart little vessel.
Terms at sale.

The Schooner ARROW, 125 tons register.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known schooner ARROW, 125 tons register, for some months past employed in the Richmond River trade, carrying very large cargoes of cedar on a light draught of water. An inventory of her sails, anchors, chains, boats, and gear will be exhibited at the sale, but intending purchasers are in the mean time invited to inspect the vessel and her stores at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street.
Terms at sale.

To Capitalists and others who may be disposed to speculate in purchasing a large Block of Land, having extensive deep water frontage, and capable of being advantageously cut up into market gardens and sites for villas, open to the refreshing breezes of the summer months, sheltered from hot winds, and the disagreeable strong westerly winds so common in the winter season.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock,
68 acres of land, beautifully situated, near the entrance of Iron Cove, on the main land, opposite Balmain, and long known as Dutton's Point.
Some landed proprietors in the neighbourhood of this estate and others have united to form a company to erect a bridge to connect this portion of the main land with Balmain, in order to avail themselves of the advantages soon to be realised, when the Pyrmont Bridge Company's works shall be extended to Glebe Island, which would bring this estate within twenty minutes' ride of Sydney, and save a distance of eight miles by the present indirect road. It is intended that the western end of the said bridge shall be on this estate.
Title satisfactory.
£750 may remain for twenty years at 6 per cent.

Two Comfortable Dwelling-houses in Yurong-street, and two Cottages in the rear.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A comfortable two-story stone house, with verandah, being No. 75, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, containing parlour, dining-room, and four bedrooms; kitchen 17 x 12 attached, furnished with a dresser and patent baking oven. In the yard is a covered shed. The house commands a beautiful view of Woolloomooloo Bay, and is a desirable residence for any person having business near the centre of the city. Also,
A brick-built verandah cottage, with corrugated galvanized iron roof, containing four rooms. This cottage is so built that another story can be easily added without much trouble or expense, as the joists are already laid.
Behind are two corrugated galvanized iron houses, of two apartments each.
Water laid on to the whole of the houses.
The occupant of No. 73 will show all the premises.
All the houses have been erected within the last five years.
The frontage to Yurong-street is 39 feet by a depth of 84 feet.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of Mr. William Brady.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the official assignee, J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
All the remaining assets in the said estate, of whatever nature and kind soever.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493480

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fruit Trees.
Last Sale of the Season.
THIS DAY, 19th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the grower to sell by auction, at the City Mart, after the sale of ships, land, &c., on above date,
Peach, summer pearmain, French russet and mammoth apples; Crayssane, Chaumontelle, brown bergamot, and bell pears; Royal George, Early Newington, Royal Kensington, and slipstone peaches; Red Roman and Elruge nectarines, Moorpark apricots, green gage and damson plums, mulberries, oranges, quinces, figs, loquats, roses, dahlias, hibiscus, arbrothamnus elegans, poinsettia, stonepines, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Between WILLIAM WELLS, plaintiff, and GEORGE HAMILTON and JAMES NAIMBY SHUTTLEWORTH, defendants.

TO BE SOLD peremptorily, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the above cause, with the approbation of GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Esq., Master in Equity of the said Court, at the Rooms of Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, THIS DAY, the 19th day of August instant,
Three dwelling houses, situate in Clyde-street, Miller's Point, Sydney, lately the property of William Cole, deceased, and now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Beaumont, Masseygori, and Watson, at rentals of 10s., 11s., and 10s. per week respectively, and which are erected and built upon.
All that piece or parcel of land situate on the east side of Clyde-street, leading from the Miller's Point Road to Darling Harbour, bounded on the northern side by land formerly belonging to John Black, thirty-eight feet five inches; on the east by a lane seventy-five feet; on the south by land formerly belonging to William Langford, thirty-eight feet to Clyde-street; and on the west by the east side of Clyde-street; northerly seventy-five feet to the point of commencement.
Particulars (printed) and conditions of sale may be had gratis, at the Master's Chambers, King-street; of Mr Alexander Dick, 63, Pitt-street, solicitor for the plaintiff; of Mr. Robert Banbury, of the same place, solicitor for the defendants; and at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor for the plaintiff, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Plan at the Rooms.

The Cargo of the Bella Vista, from the Mauritius.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Royal Snowdrop Crystals,
Fine Light Yellow Counter Sugars,
Light and Dark Ration Sugars,
*** Being the last shipment from the Mauritius, and the only vessel then loading for this market.
Most important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers Shippers to Melbourne and New Zealand, &c., &c.
For Positive Sale on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, At the City Mart, George-street.
☞ The auctioneers beg to inform purchasers that this cargo will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale. No detention will arise on the part of the vendors, who guarantee to deliver to each purchaser as the orders are presented.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The cargo of choice royal snowdrop crystals, light yellow counter, and dark Mauritius sugars, just arrived from the Mauritius, ex Bella Vista, comprising
P.A.W., &c.
No. 1 150 bags Beausejour, light counter sugar
2 215 ditto Deanubras, rich yellow counter ditto
3 150 ditto Benares, yellow ditto
4 60 ditto Tamarins, ration sugar
5 164 ditto Deanubras, coloured grained counter ditto
6 18 ditto Tamarins, rich light counter sugar
7 9 ditto ditto, yellow counter sugar
8 80 ditto Lagaite, ditto ditto
9 310 ditto Lagaite, royal snowdrop crystal
10 350 ditto Rosalie, light golden counter sugar
11 120 ditto Deep River, light golden counter sugar
12 91 ditto Queen Victoria, yellow counter ditto
13 70 ditto West Vale, rich pearly crystal.
Total, 1782 bags.
*** Every bag will be delivered in good order, as hooks are not allowed to be used in discharging under any circumstances at this bond. Purchasers may rely upon the deliveries being perfected in the most satisfactory manner. Samples may be seen at the Mart the day prior to sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THURSDAY'S Horse Sale.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
2 powerful draught horses, from Wollongong
Several very able harness horses, and
A number of stout journey horses and hackneys.

Draught Stallion.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Viscount, a fine weighty bay draught stallion, 8 years old, 17 hands high; a sure foal getter, and the sire of a very superior class of stock, which will bear a favourable comparison with any got by imported horses.

Thoroughbred Stallion.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on FRIDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known black stallion "Black Diamond," by St. John, out of Old Crazy Jane.
The history and performances of this horse are so well known as to render it wholly unnecessary to publish them. He is now in magnificent condition, and as a stud horse is undoubtedly one of the best colonial breds in Australia.
☞ Will be on view at the Bazaar three days before the sale.

Kiama Horses.
BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Neil Sharp, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior lot of young horses, now en route from Kiama, amongst them are some first-class harness horses, and a very handsome white pony.

Matches, in tin boxes
Looking Glasses, in gilt and ebony frames
Glass Shades and Stands, assorted sizes
Feather Brushes
Shoemakers' Lasts.
*** On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
R 1 to 10—10 cases, each 30 dozen boxes of matches, each 1000, in tin.
S over PN in triangle, § 468-469—2 cases, each 54 dozen, assorted glasses, 13 x 8 to 27 x 21.
P in diamond 3 outside, 4 and 5—3 cases glass shades, assorted sizes, with stands.
L § 7 §—1 case, containing 235 feather dusters.
C § 9 §—1 crate, containing 350 pairs, shoemakers' lasts, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Princess Royal, from London.
To Drapers, Proprietors of Fancy Repositories, Furniture and other Dealers.
*** On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned, landed ex Princess Royal,
DW in triangle
§ 2 §—One case, containing market, stocking, plate, work, infants' baskets, and bassinettes
3 —One case, ditto ditto, ditto
5 —One case, ditto rocking horses, &c., &c.
7 —One case, ditto Spanish mahogany chest of drawers, towel horses, and hassocks
6 —One case, ditto mahogany dining-room chairs, shop chairs, and hassocks
All more or less damaged.
1 —One case, containing inlaid work boxes, strapped desks, fancy boxes, souvenirs, ivory brooches, and dressing cases, &c.
4 —One case, containing 34½ dozen wax and composition dolls, with moving eyes and natural hair
8 —One case, containing ditto, ditto
9 —One case, containing white and grey coutille skirt stays, glazed venetian blinds, covers, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Dealers, and others.
5 cases of Boots, Slippers, Webbing Hemp, &c.
For Positive Sale.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases of boots, webbing, hemp, &c., comprising
96 pairs of calfskin boots
272 ditto cashmere ditto
125 ditto double soles ditto
127 ditto fur ditto
122 ditto velvet slippers
125 ditto patent alberts
45 pieces webbing
1 box hemp
15 carbine brass swivels
13½ dozen buck slippers; also,
1 pair of antigropolors.
Terms at sale.

Auction Sale of Plaster of Paris Figures, Ornamental Centres for Ceilings, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Antonio Caproni to sell by public auction, on the premises, 336, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, THIS DAY, 19th August, at eleven o'clock,
The whole of his choice and select stock of plaster of Paris figures and centre pieces for ceilings, comprising figures for gardens, bronzed; Berlin horse, Three Graces, Bacchus and Ariadne, Cupid, Psyche, dancing girls, brackets; Joseph and Mary, large size; flower-pots, pedestals, &c.
Terms, cash.

Victoria Sperm and Wax Candles.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Buchanan, Skinner, and Co., Macquarie-place, THIS MORNING, August the 19th, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Princess Royal, Poynts, master, from London.
B in diamond,
8-100—92 boxes Victoria sperm candles, 6's, each 56 lbs.
1-6—6 boxes Victoria wax candles, 4's and 6's, each 50 lbs.
7-8—2 boxes ditto, each 50 lbs.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Superb Cut Glass and China, en suite, and English Redware.
Now landing, ex Isca.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to submit to public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, August 20th, 1858, at 11 o'clock prompt.
64 packages of elegant glassware, viz.,
15 suites, each consisting as follows, in 5 varieties, all richly cut:—
4 decanters, 1 water jug, 1 claret ditto
2 amber decanters
12 ditto finger basins, 12 plain ditto
12 caraffes and tumblers
2 dozen wines, 1 ditto clarets
1 ditto squat champagnes, 2 ditto large tumblers
4 salts
Fine cut custard and jelly glasses, in four varieties
Ditto sugars and butters, goblets and champagnes
Ditto hocks and celery vases
Elegantly cut crystal dessert services.
CHINA SERVICES.
White and gold breakfast
Ditto with lilac raised flowers.
Cheese tubs, in six varieties
Gilt toilet services, foot baths, sponge drainers, ewers, and basins
Dinner services, porous water bottles
Stand and butters, &c.
Also
A small assortment of English redware, consisting of Bread, ham, tongue, kneading, and butter pans, milk dishes, garden pots, pipkins, and pans of all sizes, &c., &c.
For absolute sale.
Terms at sale.

PEYTON AND PEYTON'S IRON BEDSTEADS.—Extensive, important, and unreserved sale of 50 packages of the above manufacturers' iron bedsteads.
Auction sale, MONDAY next, August 23, at the Bank Auction Rooms, by JOHN G. COHEN.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 19th August.
Twenty Casks Glass.
Just landed, ex Macduff.
At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.
20 casks glassware, just landed, ex Macduff, viz.:
SD.
68—1 tierce 1-5 quart tumblers, tankard
69—1 ditto small half-pint tumblers, 6 cylinder prism
70-73—4 tierces 1-6 quart heavy tumblers, 8 flutes
74 to 79—6 ditto 1-5 quart tumblers, 6 flutes
80-82—3 ditto 1-5 quart tumblers, shell flutes
83-87—5 ditto 1-5 quart heavy tumblers, hollow flutes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ THURSDAY, 19th instant.
At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Tomogonops, Poe, from Glasgow.
13 Crates China and Earthenware.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of those concerned,
M.B.S.
No. 27—1 crate, containing 3 dinner sets, gilt knobs
28—1 crate, ditto 3 dinner sets, gilt knobs
29—1 crate, ditto 18 toilet sets, enamelled
30—1 crate, ditto 18 toilet sets, ditto
T in diamond over M.B.S.
234—1 crate, containing 8 dozen covered dishes, 6 soup tureens
253—1 crate, ditto mulberry ware, assorted
266—1 crate, ditto 13 dozen blue and purple jugs
275—1 crate, ditto 13 dozen mulberry jugs
277—1 crate, ditto 13 mulberry jugs
284—1 crate, ditto C. C. chambers and sponge bowls
285—1 crate, ditto C. C. chambers and sponge bowls
288—1 crate, ditto C. C. chambers and sponge bowls
289—1 crate, ditto C. C. chambers and sponge bowls
13 crates.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 19th August.
Important Sale of
China
Earthenware
Glass.
At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
57 packages of china, earthenware, and glass, comprising
Willow plates — Twifflers
Muffins — Willow bakers
Blue peacock bakers — Alma plates
Flat dishes — Covered dishes
Breakfast cups — Tea cups
Alma bowls — Egg cups
Sugar boxes — Creams
Butters — Willow cover dishes
C. C. chambers — Sponge bowls
White steel-pans — Bed pans
Pudding bowls — Tureens
Toilet sets — White basons and ewers
Trifle cans — Mulberry dishes
Mulberry plates and jugs
Turquoise jugs
Blue and purple jugs
Geneva and Paris white and gold breakfast cups and saucers
Muffins
Slops
Creams, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday.
At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay.
China
Earthenware
Glass.
Ex Maggie,
Ex Macduff.
To Buyers.
CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales THIS DAY, comprising very saleable assortments, ex Maggie and Macduff.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Superior Household Furniture, &c., removed for convenience of Sale.
MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, at his Mart, Park-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
General household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

☞ Clearing-out Sale for the Season of Fruit Trees, Ornamental ditto, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, &c., &c.
MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Mr. F. Creswick to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street.
A choice and guaranteed selection, as above.
Particulars in to-morrow's HERALD.
Terms, cash.

Without Reserve.
To Mechanics, Labourers, and others.
Mount Lachlan Estate.
A Block of Land, having a frontage of 45 feet to Buckland-street, with a depth of 62 feet, on which are erected two substantial Weatherboard Cottages, each containing two large rooms and kitchen, with a well of water, good yard, &c.
This property is a portion of the well-known Lachlan Estate, and is held on a lease, having about 97 years to run, at a rental of 8s. per week.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property, on the Lachlan Estate.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

Shares.
Sydney Insurance Company.
Government Debentures.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
100 shares in the Sydney Insurance Company, £1 paid up
£50 Government debentures, payable in 1860
Ten £10 debentures.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale.
To Close a Partnership Account.
Surry Hills and Woolloomooloo.
Valuable Allotments of Land, near Black's Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills, and Brougham and Duke streets Woolloomooloo.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice building Allotments:—
SURRY HILLS.
Four allotments of land, having frontages of 23 feet to 52 feet to Holborn and Landsdowne streets, with depths varying from 45 to 90 feet.
*** These allotments are beautifully situated in the most elevated portion of the Surry Hills, a little beyond Black's Hotel.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Three allotments, having frontages of 18 feet to 24 feet to both Brougham and Duke streets, with a depth of about 115 feet.
*** This land is situate in the lower part of Brougham-street, near the Bay.
☞ The attention of mechanics and the working classes generally is specially directed to this sale of eligible building sites, as they will be sold to the highest bidder, and credit given if required.
Plans and full particulars at the Rooms.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Belvoir House, Strawberry Hills.
Also, 9 valuable Building Allotments, situate on the east and west side of the house, fronting Belvoir-street, close to the junction of Elizabeth and Cleveland streets, and adjoining Cambrian Lodge, the residence of Alderman Murphy.
Title—Unquestionable, full particulars of which can be ascertained from M. C. STEPHEN, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms, liberal.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
Belvoir House, Strawberry Hills, containing,
On the Basement, two kitchens, about 15 feet square, with fireplaces and kitchen range; two store-rooms, about 15 feet square; and pantry. Each of these apartments have separate entrances from a hall 7½ feet wide and 22 feet long, at the extreme end of which is a doorway leading to the yard and offices. A cedar staircase from this hall also leads to
The principal floor, which contains vestibule, 8 feet wide by 32 feet in length, on each side of which are the entrances to the main apartments, comprising front drawing-room, 20 feet by 16 feet, having folding doors dividing it from the back drawing-room, which measures 16 feet by 13 feet. (These rooms are finished with moulded cornices and centre piece, white marble chimney-pieces, register grate with polished bars, and are tastefully oil painted.) Dining-room, 18 feet by 16 feet, divided by folding doors from the breakfast parlour, 16 feet by 14 feet. (These two rooms are also finished in a superior manner, with marble mantel-pieces, cornices, &c.)
The upper floor, which is approached from the vestibule by a handsome cedar staircase, contains nine bedrooms.
At the rear of the house is a fine level yard, containing laundry, coal and wood sheds, and well of capital water, fitted with pump.
The principal entrance to Belvoir House is from the front verandah, which extends the whole length of the building, 44 feet by 6 feet 8 inches in breadth, supported by iron pilasters and ornamental iron railing. This verandah is approached from the garden by a noble flight of stone steps, and the garden is separated from the carriage entrance by an iron palisade.
At the rear there is also a verandah extending the whole length of the house, and enclosed by a wooden rail.
*** This commodious mansion, substantially built of brick, with stone basement, is situate on the high ground at Strawberry Hills, having a frontage to Belvoir-street, near to its intersection with Elizabeth-street. It adjoins Cambrian Lodge, the residence of Alderman Murphy, and is in the immediate vicinity of Cleveland House, the Cleveland Reserve for recreation, &c. The situation is unrivalled for the extent and beauty of the scenery it commands. From the verandah there is an unbroken view, extending to the Blue Mountains, including the heights of Waverley, Botany Bay, Parramatta River, the greater portion of the city and harbour, &c., &c.
9 VALUABLE BUILDING SITES adjoining the above on each side, having each 19 to 20 feet frontage to Belvoir-street, with a depth of about 100 feet.
*** These allotments are beautifully situated, and some of them are laid out with ornamental plants and shrubs, while others have stables, and sundry sheds and tenements erected thereon.
☞ The auctioneer begs to direct the attention of capitalists requiring a FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT to the sale of the above property, which will be offered in one lot, or as subdivided on the plan, and he would urge upon them prior to the sale on the 20th instant, to inspect the house and grounds, for within the limits of an advertisement justice can with difficulty be done to the description of such valuable and extensive premises.
Plans and full particulars at the rooms.

Valuable City Property.
Kent-street, between King and Erskine streets.
The City Inn; a Weatherboard Cottage adjoining, occupied by Mr. Watson; and Six Weatherboard Cottages at the rear; the whole returning a rental of about £418 per annum.
Title.—Full particulars can be ascertained on application to Messrs. Rowley, Holdsworth, and Garrick, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 27th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties situated in Kent-street, on the west side, about midway between King and Erskine streets.
Lot 1.—That well known public-house, THE CITY INN, now in the occupation of Mr. Walter Kipple, This house is built of brick on stone foundation, cemented back and front, and contains on the ground floor, which is level with the street, bar and bar parlour on the first floor; landing and two rooms on the second floor; three rooms and a large attic above, store room, yard, with water laid on, &c., at the rear.
*** The City Inn is now let at the reduced rent of £3 10s per week. It is a most substantial building, in a thorough state of repair, and doing a flourishing business, which from its position it will always secure.
Lot 2.—A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE next to lot 1, on the north side, containing four good rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with yard, water, &c., at the rear.
This cottage is at present occupied by Mr. Watson, at a rental of 30s. per week, and is a genteel well finished residence, in capital repair.
Lot 3. Six weatherboard cottages at the rear of lots 1 and 2, containing each from one to three rooms, and yielding a rental of 10s. to 12s. 6d. per week.
The cottages have good access by a reserved road to the street, and are clean comfortable residences, well drained, and have abundance of water.
They are rarely if ever empty, and realise about £8 per week.
☞ The above lots occupy a block of land containing 32 perches, with a street frontage of about 56 feet. They will be offered in one or more lots to suit purchasers, and a plan is now in course of preparation which will facilitate the proportion of land for each lot.
Some idea of the value of this city property may be formed from the annual rentals derived from it, which are at the reduced rate that all proprietors have been compelled to submit to. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect it prior to the sale, as the auctioneer feels confident that its advantages will be acknowledged, and that it will be considered a really first-class city investment.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
CITY OF SYDNEY.
Commodious Dwelling-house.
(No. 279, Clarence-street,)
Between Market and Druitt-street, on the west side.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement, 10 perches, being allotment No. 8 of section 3, as per plan of the City, having about 40 feet frontage to Clarence-street, with a depth of about 73 feet, on which is erected a large and substantially built dwelling-house, constructed of brick and stone, containing wide flagged verandah, and ten apartments, with two detached kitchens, and large yard with side entrance and gate at the rear.
Water laid on.
☞ The valuable position of the above property renders it extremely desirable for a city investment which will always return capital interest on the outlay, and intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect it prior to the sale. It is at present let to Mr. Thomas, at the low rent of 35s. per week.
Terms at sale.

Town of Liverpool.
Valuable Allotment of Land, abutting on the Railway, close to the Station, and about 15,000 Bricks, now on the land.
The allotment has a frontage of 33 feet to Speed-street, with a depth of about 200 feet, being lot 29 of section 1 of the subdivision of the property of C. C. Forbes, Esq. It is securely fenced, and in a most desirable position, immediately at the rear of Drummond House.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above described allotment, situate in the town of Liverpool, close to the station.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

BALMAIN.
Two neat Stone-built Cottages, and an Allotment of Land at Peacock's Point.
One Acre and a Half at Garryowen, at the junction of the main road with Wharf-street, nearly opposite Broughton House.
An Allotment of Land at the junction of Curtis Road and Campbell-street, immediately opposite the Congregational Chapel.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 27th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties situate at Balmain:—
Lot 1.—Two substantial stone-built cottages, Peacock's Point, containing each flagged verandah, 3 large rooms and kitchen, with yard, well of water, &c. They are erected on an allotment of land having 39 feet frontage to Edward-street, and 60½ feet frontage to Suddy-street.
*** These are remarkably neat well-finished cottages in a favourite locality close to either of the ferries, and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour, &c.
Lot 2.—An allotment of Land at Peacock's Point, having 25 feet frontage to William-street, with a depth of 80 feet. This site adjoins the properties of Messrs. Weston and Turnbull, and is in a fine elevated position, with a most extensive view.
Lot 3.—Garryowen.—A beautifully situated block of land, containing one acre one rood and twenty-nine perches, with an extensive frontage to the main Balmain road, at its juncture with Wharf-street, and close to the main entrances to Garryowen House, Broughton House, and Austenham House, the residence of F. W. Perry, Esq. It is enclosed with a strong three-rail fence, and it has the only permanent water on the estate. The distance from the Balmain ferries is about two miles, and from the Parramatta road about one mile.
Lot 4.—A valuable building allotment having frontages of forty feet to Curtis's Road, and about 121 feet to Campbell-street. This is a well situated level piece of land, immediately opposite the Congregational Church, and adjoins the properties of Messrs. Taylor, Orchard, and Milligan.
☞ The attention of the admirers of this beautiful suburb is directed to the sale of the above lots, which, on reference to the plans at the Rooms, will be found to occupy really choice positions. It is proposed to have a bridge connecting the city with Balmain, either by way of Macarthur's Point, Pyrmont, or by Miller's Point, which, when carried out, will materially enhance the value of all properties in that locality.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Fat Beef and Mutton, in carcase.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street,
Carcases of fat beef and mutton.
Terms, cash.

American Stage Coaches.
To Coach Proprietors, Coach Builders, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at half-past ten o'clock,
Two American stage coaches, to seat nine persons inside, complete, with every requisite.
Terms at sale.

Curled Horsehair.
To Upholsterers and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, the 19th, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks curled horsehair.
Terms at sale.

London-built Phaeton.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Princess Royal, from London.
To Coach Builders and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Damaged by sea water,
1 London-built hooded phaeton, to seat six persons, with pole, shafts, &c., complete.
Terms, cash.

American Furniture.
To Furniture Buyers, Shippers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of American chairs, consisting of
Cane and wood seat chairs, in great variety
Rocking ditto ditto
Children's chairs, office stools, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Large Unreserved Sale of Superior English Furniture.
Drawing-room Suites
Dining and Bed Room Furniture
Library Tables
Chair and Couch Frames
Cheval and Toilet Glasses.
Day of Sale, THIS DAY, August 19th.
Important to Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Families Furnishing, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, on the above date, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
76 packages of superior modern English furniture, consisting of
Drawing-room suites, in rosewood and walnut, covered in satin, damask, velvet, &c.
Ladies' easy chairs
Lounging and devotional chairs
Rosewood, walnut, and mahogany loo tables
Ditto ditto occasional, and Sutherland ditto
Ditto ditto superfine covered ditto
Rosewood and walnut canterburies and whatnots
Fancy worktables and teatrays
Rosewood and walnut music stools
Registered library tables
Cylinder ditto ditto
Oak library tables, covered green morocco
Mahogany sideboards
Library chairs, covered morocco
Hair seat trafalgar chairs
Ditto ditto couches and sofas
American cloth ditto
Hall hat and umbrella stands
Oak and mahogany hall chairs
Marble-top washstands and dressing tables, single and double
Cheval glasses, spiral pillars
Superb toilet glasses, from 24 x 18 to 10 x 8
Japanned and mahogany four-post and Arabian bedsteads
Damask furniture for ditto
Bedroom couches and easy chairs, covered green and blue
Towel horses
Mahogany bidets and bed-steps
Slope top office ... with fittings complete
Mahogany chair frames, trafalgar, balloon, sweep back, &c.
Walnut and rosewood drawing-room chair frames
Walnut and rosewood couch frames
Ditto ditto ... ditto
Ditto ditto easy chair ditto
Bedroom cane seat chairs, in crates, assorted patterns
High back children's table chairs
Carpet hassocks
Blankets, sheets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

A Five Ton Boat for Sale.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
A nearly new English-built life boat, newly planked and sheathed between the planking with tarred canvas, and new timbers, rendering her perfectly water-tight and very strong; well found, with three masts and new suit of sails, sweeps, &c.; she may be inspected where she now lies at Yates' Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

Baker's Patent Mangles.
To Furniture Dealers, Private Buyers, &c.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 Baker's patent mangles, complete.
Terms at sale.

Bagatelle Boards.
To Fancy and Toy Dealers and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 superior London-made bagatelle boards, from 6 to 9 feet.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 19th August.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.
40,000 feet best Brisbane Water Hardwood, various lengths, well suited for building purposes.
On Brodie and Craig's Wharf.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, on Brodie and Craig's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock,
40,000 feet Brisbane Water hardwood,
8 x 2½
6 x 2½
4 x 2½
6 x 1.
Flooring boards
Yorkshire and colonial flagging
Steps, window sills
Hearths, &c.
One new crab winch
Carpenter's bench, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 19th August.
To Crockeryware Dealers and others.
Crockeryware, Bath Bricks.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 crate—Ewers and basins
Toy dinner and tea sets
1 crate—30 dozen mugs, flowing blue
4 casks—Bath bricks.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
8 Cases Cigars.
To Tobacconists and others.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases cigars, in bond
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

THIS DAY.
Salt's No. 3 Burton Ale
Ditto Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
21 hogsheads Salt's No. 3 Burton ale
2 ditto ditto porter.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale.
Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from the Isca and Woolloomooloo.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, the 19th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, to close consignments for the mail,
97 trunks boots and shoes, all summer goods, and suited to the present wants of the market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

First Shipment of Summer Goods, from the well-known makers Messrs. Joshua Joseph and Sons.
To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, the 19th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, precisely at 11 o'clock,
50 trunks of first-class summer goods, from the above makers, consisting of
Ladies' kid boots, M.H., elastic sides
Extra fine cashmere ditto, R.S.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ladies' French coloured cashmere boots, R.S.
Patent calf shoes
Children's 2 to 5 boots and shoes, a variety, 6 to 9, and 10 to 13 ditto
All suitable for the season.
Terms, liberal.

Spring Drapery.
Now landing, from the Woolloomooloo, and Isca.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the trade.
On FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
107 packages of spring drapery, consisting of
French delaines
Fancy ginghams
Plain ditto
Muslin ditto
Balzorines
Bareges
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
36 and 38 inch forfars
Cotton and union ticks
Grey domestics
Horrocks' shirting
Medium ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch sheeting
Coburgs
Alpacas
Lancashire flannels
Printed ditto
Imitation ditto
Printed druggets
Roll shirtings
Drab and millers' moles
Cotton cords
Hoyle's 5-4 prints
Ditto purples
Ditto 7-8 delaines
Ditto cashmeres
Union damasks
Worsted ditto
Moreens
Skirtings
3-4 tartans
5-4 linseys
Fancy parisians
Ditto figured stuffs
Gents' fancy doe trousers
Ditto ditto ditto coats
Ditto sporting doe vests
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto black doe trousers
Ditto black sacs
Boys' and youths' clothing
Men's millers' mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's bedford cord ditto
Ditto woollen ditto ditto
Extra O. S. Scotch twill shirts, L. B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Serge shirts
Crimean ditto
Merino ditto
Lambswool ditto
Brown cotton ditto
White ditto ditto
Beaufort ties, &c., &c.
9-4 and 10-4 scarlet and gentian blankets.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Monster Sale of Summer Drapery.
Now landing from the Isca and Woolloomooloo.
On THURSDAY, the 26th, and FRIDAY, 27th August.
Beginning each day at 11 o'clock sharp.
To Warehousemen, Melbourne Buyers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the Trade.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, without any reserve, on the above days,
207 packages of summer drapery, now landing from the Woolloomooloo and Isca.
Particulars in Monday's issue.

Weekly Produce Sale—FRIDAY, 20th August.
Flour, Bran, Maize, Hay, Bacon, and other Colonial Produce.
DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Flour, bran, maize, hay, bacon, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Hair, Beef in tierces, &c., &c.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
29 bales wool
127 casks tallow
2105 sheepskins
1431 hides
Horns and hair
Beef in tierces.
Terms, cash.

Beef in Tierces.
To Captains, Shipowners, Dealers, and others.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY (Thursday), 19th August, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Some fine samples of beef in tierces.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

THE DUNCAN HOYLE, STEAMER.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
The fast and powerfully built iron paddle steamer DUNCAN HOYLE, of 180 tons builders' measurement and 131 tons register, and about 94 horse power; BUILT at GREENOCK, in the YEAR 1852.
This ship has one and a break deck, and two masts; her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stern post aloft is one hundred and thirty-nine feet six-tenths; her breadth in midships is seventeen feet seven-tenths; her depth in hold at midships is eight feet six-tenths.
This SPLENDID SEA-BOAT is driven by two low-pressure direct-acting engines, of 94 horse-power collectively. The engine-room being thirty-four feet six-tenths in length.
Her draught, when in ballast, is five feet six inches, increasing up to seven feet six inches when laden.
She has a spacious saloon and fore cabin, and carries fully 100 tons of cargo in addition to coals.
The DUNCAN HOYLE is now lying near the Gas Company's wharf, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.
☞ MORT and CO. direct the attention of all those interested in steamers of this class to inspect the above, which is admirably adapted, from her superior qualities as a stout and swift sea boat, for the coasting trade, or as a STEAM TUG, for which latter purpose a more valuable boat could not be found.
For further particulars, and inventory of stores, &c., apply to the Captain, on board; or, to MORT and CO.

Field of Mars.
In the Insolvent Estate of Vince Carr.
By order of F. W. Perry Esq., official assignee.
MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, on the premises, Field of Mars known as Mr. T. Blake's farm, and at present occupied by Mr. Henry Carr), on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 12 o'clock precisely,
One horse, dray, and harness; ploughs, harrows, fruit baskets and cases, garden tools, &c., &c.
Also,
The residue of a lease of the above farm, which contains about 72 acres, having nearly four years to run, and subject to a rent of £15 per annum.
The improvements comprise a four-room cottage, barn, stable, sheds, &c., and extensive orchard, well stocked with various fruit trees.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Further particulars at sale.

CAMPBELLTOWN.
A First-rate Farm for Sale, within 1½ mile of Campbelltown, being a portion of the Eagle Vale Estate.
Title unexceptionable.
MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Ruben Baker, to sell by public auction, on the ground, THIS DAY, August 19th,
An excellent farm, containing about 83 acres, within a mile and a half of Campbelltown.
Upon the farm has just been erected a capital dwelling house with six rooms, verandah. This farm is acknowledged to be the very best in the district, it is newly fenced, and divided into four paddocks; one-half of the land is nearly cleared, the other half is well timbered, with plenty of water.
If the above farm is not sold when offered, it will be sold on lease for a term of years. Also, the growing crop, consisting of 14 acres of oats, 11 acres of wheat, and 7 acres of barley; the whole promises to be a good crop. Also, a team of 6 working bullocks with dray, bows, yokes, and chains; 4 good springing cows, plough, harrow, roller, and a variety of other articles.
Terms at sale.
In order to give parties arriving by the 12 o'clock train an opportunity of attending, the sale will not take place till 1 o'clock.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.
MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, in the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, on FRIDAY next, August 20th,
50 head of prime fat cattle, and 20 head of springing cows and heifers. The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

To Farmers, Carriers, and others.
CHAS. COTTRELL has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, on the farm known as M'Keller's, on the Lainbridge Estate, near Penrith,
About 20 head of horned stock
About 10 head draught horses
2 ploughs, roller
Stack of hay, 1 dray, 1 cart, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Cattle.
THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Charles Bucknell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Cutts' Inn, Homebush, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
140 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Fat Cattle.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by public auction, at the Yards, Byrnes' Hotel, Campbelltown, at 12 o'clock precisely, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant,
57 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by public auction, at Cutts' Inn, Homebush, one day next week, of which due notice will be given,
A lot of horses, consisting of
Mares, in foal
Ditto, unbroken
2 and 3 year old colts
Also a number of useful hacks, gig horses, &c., &c.

PRINCE ALBERT INN, on the Great South Road, 3 miles from the Fitz Roy Iron Mines.
JAMES POWELL has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Samuel Baugh, to sell by auction, on the premises, TUESDAY, the 24th day of August,
The whole of the household furniture, consisting of cedar and cane bottom chairs; dining, side, and loo tables; sofas and lounges, two handsome sideboards, bedsteads and bedding, washstands, toilet-glasses, glassware, kitchen utensils; a lot of pigs and poultry; together with the stock of wine and spirits on hand—a general assortment, suitable for an inn; also, the license for the remainder of the present year. The license and spirits would be disposed of privately, on reasonable terms, to any person desirous of entering into the public line of business, previous to the day of sale.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer; or Mr. BAUGH, on the premises.
Terms, cash.
Sale at 11 o'clock.

300-Acre Farm for Sale.
Situated at Ællalong, district of Wollombi, and known as "Whitfields."
DODDS and CO. have received instructions from Mr. T. W. Whitfield to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Railway Hotel, West Maitland.
All that farm of 300 acres, situate at Ællalong, the property of Mr. T. W. Whitfield. The whole is fenced in, and about 60 or 70 acres have been cleared, fenced, and cultivated. The soil is good, and fit for wheat and corn; and about the one half of the whole 300 acres is fit for cultivation—the rest good forest land. There are a dwelling-house, barn, stockyard, and other improvements on the ground.
Title perfect—and full particulars can be obtained on application to the auctioneers, or to P. HUTCHISON, Esq., conveyancer and land and estate agent, Maitland.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Pastoral Lands Assessment and Rent Bill; second reading.

Electoral Law Amendment Bill reported; adoption of the report.

Interminable Debentures Exchang. Bill; second reading.

District Courts Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Supply; resumption of the committee.

QUESTION.

Mr. George Macleay to ask the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—What are the dates of the two last communications that have passed between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, on the subject of the erection of a bridge at Albury?

MANEROO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

August 12.—With us, this has by no means been a mild winter. Although not so wet as last, the cold, to my fancy, is still more intense. With very few cessations occurring for the last month, it blew showers of snow from the west and south-west, or across the Australian Alps, which add many degrees of cold to the wind from that snowy quarter.

A Freak of Nature.—Mrs. Angus Rankins, of Native Dog Flat, has been delivered of three sons, who, I believe, are doing well. She is a strong healthy woman, about forty years of age, and the mother of nine other children, eight of whom are alive.

Politics.—The Electoral Bill, as it comes out, appears to give pretty general satisfaction; manhood suffrage being looked upon as a great boon granted to the honest hard-working man, who, it is hoped, will never abuse the privilege thus conferred upon him.

Horse-Racing.—A match is to come off in October next, between Pelham and Stranger, the two crack horses of the district. The match has been got up by the respective owners of the animals, Mr. Wright and Mr. Penders, for £150 a side; the largest bet that ever was made hereabout, and creates a deal of interest among sportsmen, with whom, at present, Stranger seems the favourite.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Can it be true (as I have heard) that on Sunday last a prize-fight took place near Bradley's Head?

I could not have believed it, but for the following coincidence. About four or five months ago, while crossing in a waterman's boat to the North Shore, on a Saturday afternoon, I overheard two sporting characters speaking of a fight that was to come off on the next day, in the same locality, and that a certain number of boats were to start from some wharf in Darling Harbour with the combatants and their friends. They also mentioned their names, or rather their *nom de guerre*, without any reserve.

Now, Sir, there must be a great want of vigilance in some quarter if such demoralising scenes are enacted on the Sabbath Day, in the midst of a Christian community.

I am Sir, yours, &c.,

QUERIST.

HOW TO DESTROY BABIES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the management of the "Prince of Wales Theatre," to the great inconvenience arising in consequence of the admission of a number of children in arms to the pit, every evening, notwithstanding a notice on the play bills, to the effect that they will be excluded.

In addition to the annoyance caused by the whining of the unfortunate children themselves, to the frequenters of the pit, it cannot but be injurious to the health of infants, to be half suffocated in the hot air of a densely crowded theatre, and then taken home through the cold air at 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning. I may mention that on the last occasion (an evening or two ago) of the representation of Othello, I counted thirteen *babies* in the upper portion of the pit.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A PLAY-GOER.

Sydney, 17th August.

CANADA.

Via London, we have intelligence to the 10th of May. We are indebted to the *Canadian News* for the following summary:—

The Legislature has been proceeding with the business before it with great activity, and several measures of the greatest importance to different interests in the province are likely to be passed without any further delay. Contrary to general anticipation, the bill for repealing the restrictions of the Usury Laws has passed the second reading in the Assembly by a majority of nine. The division shows that twenty-six Upper Canadian and thirty-five Lower Canadian members voted in favour of the measure, and twenty-four from the eastern section of the province and twenty-eight from the western against it. That the bill will become law there is now every prospect, though it may, and probably will, undergo some modifications in committee.

The Government have also introduced several measures indicated in the Governor-General's speech at the opening of the session. Amongst these is a bill to make provision for the sale and management of Crown lands—remarkable chiefly for the adoption of the system of cash payments, which has proved so efficient in the United States, the condition of actual settlement being attached to the sale. It will be for the public of Canada to narrowly and jealously watch the working of this act, and insist upon the right enforcement of the terms of sale against every purchaser, in order that land monopolies are not created out of the public domain of Canada. The only guarantee that this duty will be performed by them is to be found in a sound public opinion, which shall regard the man who keeps land out of cultivation, or enhances its price against the *bona fide* settler, as an enemy to the public. Judging from the order lately passed in Council directing the Crown Land Agents to adjudicate upon all land claims in accordance with the terms on which the original grants were made, hopes may reasonably be entertained that the Government will deal with the land jobbing interest with something like the vigour it deserves; and public opinion ought to be directed in favour of the rigid and uncompromising execution of this order, which would benefit the country at the expense of many a wealthy landshark.

Another measure makes better provision for the protection and regulation of the fisheries. Of this bill, the two principal features are a system of bounties and a power to lease rivers to individuals, and Crown lands for the purpose of salting or curing fish. The proposed bounties will be confined to ships, the property of the residents within the province, manned by crews of whom three-fourths at the least are also to be residents of Canada. The Minister expressed the opinion that the bounties would not become chargeable to the general revenue, as the resources to be derived from the fisheries would exceed the gratuities to be given. The bill also contains a very good provision for making oyster beds in waters which are the exclusive property of the province. It seems that the planting of oysters on the Canadian shores would be easy and inexpensive, and, judging from the large importation of this shell-fish, ought to be remunerative. The fisheries to be encouraged by bounties are those for porpoise, codfish, mackerel, herring, and whale. Objections may be taken to the policy of bounties; but the American system of bounties whether based on sound economy or not, is one which Canada cannot afford to ignore and is compelled in self-defence to imitate. It is calculated to encourage the introduction of larger sized vessels; for of the £500, which was all that would be granted this year, and for two years hereafter, nothing would be given to vessels of less than twenty-five tons, which had made a voyage of three months; these were to receive a bounty of 3½ dollars per ton; those which made a voyage of four months would receive 4 dollars per ton. This was, of course, in the understanding that all the time should be consumed in fishing pursuits.

The report of the Commissioners of Crown lands for the year 1857, shows great progress in the settlements along the free grant roads recently opened in Upper Canada. About 60,000 acres are occupied by parties who have availed themselves of the Government bounty. The Sault Ste. Marie district is to be surveyed; and the report embodies gratifying information with regard to the taking up of mining locations on the north shore of Lake Superior. The construction of a road from the mouth of French River to the Ottawa is recommended. Great advancement in reference to surveys, and roads, and settlement are also reported in Lower Canada. It is intended to connect the valley of the Gatineau with that of the Ottawa, to bring the St. Maurice territory within comparatively easy distance by the construction of roads—to render more accessible the basin of the Saguenay, and to encourage settlement on the fertile lands which skirt the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

Another exploring expedition, sent out by the Canadian Government, has just started from Toronto for the purpose of surveying the lands lying west of and inclusive of the Red River settlement, and east of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition is under the command of Professor Hind, aided by Mr. Dickinson as engineer, Mr. Fleming as draughtsman, and Mr. Hime as photographer, and assistant engineer. It is anticipated that the party will be absent nearly a year. They take with them twenty Indians, acquainted with the country, as guides and aids.

In many districts sowing has commenced, and the most favourable reports were made of the fall wheat. A week or two of fine weather would place the crops in a more forward position than had ever been known so early in the season.

The revenue of Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1857, was £1,338,198 11s. 1d., and the expenditure £1,422,235 10s. 7d.

A serious fire, attended with a lamentable loss of life, occurred at Montreal on the 1st of May. The extensive rope factory and works belonging to A. Converse, situated on the canal, above the second locks, were entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at 50,000 dollars, of which only 4000 was covered by insurance. The works consisted of a large three-story wooden building, connected with the rope-walk, about twelve hundred yards in length, also of wood. In the third story of the building, at the time of the fire, several persons were at work, principally females; of these, three perished in the flames, together with the overseer. Another man, attempting to escape by leaping from the third story, broke his back and is otherwise so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. The fire is supposed to have arisen from friction of the machinery, and to have been purely accidental.

Notwithstanding the very trying year just elapsed, there are still evidences of great prosperity in our community, if we are to judge by the amount of building operations in progress this spring. First-class dwelling-houses and stores of a very superior description spring up as if magic. There are fifty-eight first-class dwellings either in course of erection or contracted for, and a new English Cathedral is rapidly beginning to show its fair proportions. By September it is expected to be roofed in and the tower erected. As an instance of the increase in the value of property, westwards particularly, a lot of land purchased some years since for £2000 is now worth £20,000; another bought for £500 sold recently for £1250.

With reference to the Ottawa and Quebec timber trade, the *Montreal Herald* says:—The estimated quantity manufactured on the Ottawa and its tributaries has been computed at 14,265,000 feet, and on the St. Lawrence, chiefly from the Trent, 1,500,000 feet, and 100,000 feet hackmatac. From this it will be seen that the total estimated quantity of white pine manufactured this season is 15,925,000 feet. But owing to the deficiency of snow in the early part of the winter, and the early break up of sleighing in the spring, it is assumed that at least 100,000 feet of white pine manufactured will not be got out of the woods, thus reducing the estimated product of white pine to 14,925,000 feet, nearly one-third less than the production of the last year; while the stock wintered over at Quebec this year, is less by 517,638 feet than the previous year.

Dr. Charles Mackay, the poet and song writer, has been "starring" it in the province during the past fortnight, delivering lectures here and at Toronto and Quebec. Last week he gave us two lectures—the first on the National Songs of England—the second on those of Scotland and Ireland. The lecture hall of the Normal School was filled with a large and appreciative audience. On Saturday last a public *dejeuner* was given him, at the St. Lawrence Hall, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, who were desirous of doing honour to their countryman. This turned out a brilliant affair, at which the *elite* of the city "assisted," and inspired by "the cup that cheers and not inebriates," many eloquent speeches were made. At Toronto he was entertained by his countrymen at a public dinner. His reception, not only here but in the United States, where he had been travelling for some months, has been very cordial and to him no doubt most gratifying—testifying, as it has done, that, notwithstanding the toil and turmoil of our young and vigorous life, with our energies so much devoted, from necessity, to material interests and pursuits, we have still time and will enough left to do honour to the poet and his calling, and strew a few flowers on his path.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The *North British Daily Mail* says that a meeting of the shareholders of the European and Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was held in Glasgow on June 2, at which, we understand it was resolved to wind up the company; and the meeting appointed Mr. Walter Mackenzie, accountant, to be the liquidator. It is feared that the whole capital has been lost, and that a considerable sum, in addition, will be required to meet the liabilities. There are a number of very large shareholders in Glasgow, but they are all fortunately of a very wealthy class, who can lose the value of their shares without experiencing any pecuniary difficulties. It is reported in commercial circles that Messrs. Cunard and Co., of the Royal American Mail Company, are likely to take up the contract for the overland Australian mail service.

We believe that the statement with reference to the Cunard Company having taken the Australian mail contract is premature, although, in the event of certain conditions being fulfilled, the company have made arrangements with the shareholders of the European and Australian Company for carrying on the service. Upon certain circumstances not yet determined the establishment of the line depends, and it would be unwise, therefore, to anticipate the result. We hope, however, that Liverpool, being the centre of the trade with those colonies for England, Ireland, and Scotland, will be made the port of departure for the line; and, if our hope is fulfilled, we anticipate the best results, feeling assured from the precedents of the Cunard Company that the business will not be entered upon unless, in all human probability, success is certain. The bare announcement that such an alliance is probable will, we have no doubt, be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes at the antipodes.

It appears from the official answer to a question in the House of Commons, as to the postal communication with Australia, that, although the Government have not yet finally determined upon a scheme for securing a regular mail service, their attention has been fully turned towards the subject. Mr. Hamilton after referring to the negociations which have been broken off between the European and Australian and the Royal Mail Steam-packet Companies, states that care will be taken to avoid any interruption in the communication. He also informs the House that Government feel it to be their duty to proceed in the matter with caution. We trust they will also proceed with due precision and promptness.—*Home News*.

The prospectus has also been issued of an enterprise to continue the mail service to Australia in place of the European and Australian Company, which has proved incompetent for the task. The new concern is to be called the British and Australian Royal Mail Company, and is to carry on its operations from Liverpool, under the management of Mr. Cunard. Government aid is relied upon, and preliminary arrangements have been made to obtain on eligible terms 10 efficient steamers, some of which are already at the proper stations. The capital is to be £600,000 in shares of £100 each.—*Times*, June 16.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

(From the Times' Reporter.)

On the 15th of June the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, made her entry into this populous manufacturing town under circumstances which invested the ceremony with a degree of varied interest, splendour, and animation never exceeded on any other occasion.

The royal train, consisting of seven carriages, left the station at Euston-square at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and arrived at Coventry precisely at half-past five. The Mayor and Town Council received the royal party, which was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. After the presentation of an address, and some other customary ceremonies, the Queen set off for Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, where she passed the night, leaving next morning for Birmingham.

For months past her Majesty's visit has been looked to by all classes of the people with absorbing interest, and the most elaborate and costly preparations were made to give it *éclat*. The whole attendant circumstances throughout the day were auspicious. The weather was delightful. The manufacturing operations in the town and neighbourhood were for the most part suspended, the forests of tall chimneys emitted no smoke, and in that respect the Queen enjoyed the advantage of seeing the great industrial capital of the Midland counties under rather an exceptional state of things. For miles and miles round—from the whole of "the black country," from various parts of Staffordshire, Warwick, Coventry, Manchester, Lichfield, Tamworth, and even from the metropolis itself—people came pouring into the town in thousands by excursion trains, and it is estimated that a crowd of not less than 500,000 lined the route traversed by the Royal *cortege*.

Her Majesty arrived a few minutes before 12, and in two minutes after that hour the august party were landed upon the platform of the Birmingham station. Her Majesty's suite consisted chiefly of the personages who accompanied her to Coventry and Stoneleigh, the day before. The guard of honour consisted of a detachment of the 36th Regiment of Foot. On the platform, to receive her Majesty, were Lord Hatherton, Mr. C. Ratcliff, and several of the borough and county magistrates. Among the military officers present were Colonel Hort, of the 36th Regiment; Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Commandant of the Midland district; Lieutenant-Colonel Shadwell, Colonel Kennedy, of the Royal Artillery Company; Colonel Chaytor, Commander of the Royal Engineers; and Captain Swinny. The Mayor of Birmingham appeared for the first time in official robes, and was attended by Mr. Standbridge, the Town-clerk, and the Rev. J. Spooner, his chaplain. A Royal salute, fired by the Royal Artillery, under the command of Colonel Kennedy, from the waste ground near the old station of the London and North-Western Company, in Curzon-street, announced the arrival of her Majesty.

The distance from the station to Aston Hall is about three miles, and the prescribed route lay through many of the best as well as some of the poorer streets. The Queen and the Prince Consort having entered their carriage, and the Royal *cortege* having been formed, its first destination was the Town-hall, where her Majesty was to receive an address from the Corporation. Before leaving the platform, her Majesty was presented with a beautiful bouquet by the Lady Mayoress.

On emerging from the station, under an escort of the 10th Hussars, the *cortege* proceeded at a slow pace along Queen-street, Worcester-street, High-street, Bull-street, Colmore-row, all of which were tastefully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and where her Majesty received a most enthusiastic welcome from the crowds assembled along the footpaths and at the open windows, the *cortege* arrived at the Town-hall, conspicuous above every other object of note along the route for the costly splendour of its exterior decoration, its imposing architectural proportions, and as being the point at which the interest of the ceremonial may be said to have culminated. Ordinarily a subject of pride to the resident population and of admiration to strangers, art had been called in to aid on this occasion in enhancing its intrinsic effect. In the centre of an arcade in Paradise-street, the spot at which the Queen alighted, an elegant canopy of purple velvet was erected, surmounted by regal insignia, and a profusion of banners. Vases of natural flowers tastefully arranged, elegant devices in evergreens, and words of welcome challenged admiration and sympathy at every point of entrance to the building. On one side of the vestibule, after entering the edifice, a reception-room furnished with consummate taste was specially set apart for her Majesty, and a similar apartment was devoted to the accommodation of the Prince Consort at the opposite side. Passing into the interior of the hall, the first object that caught the eye was a magnificent dais immediately beneath the organ gallery, approached by steps with an elliptical front, over which was a canopy of purple velvet. Three chairs stood upon the dais, the one intended for her Majesty being covered with gold embroidery on a rich crimson ground. The floor of the hall was laid with a carpet identical in pattern and colour with that of the House of Lords, and above this, up the centre, and extending over the dais, was a rich velvet pile carpet, of a crimson and maroon colour. A profusion of exotic plants of great beauty extended from the floor to the orchestra, and from the panels of the enamelled walls groups of flowers were gracefully suspended at intervals. On the floor and in galleries upwards of 3000 of the principal inhabitants were present, most of them ladies. The officials present here took up the several positions assigned to them. At half-past 12 o'clock the Queen entered the hall, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and ascended the dais, attended by the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Honorable Horatia Stopford, Mr. Secretary Walpole (who wore the Ministerial uniform) the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; General Bouverie, the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Phipps, and Colonel Seymour. Her Majesty wore a grey silk dress with checked flounces, a white bonnet, and lace scarf.

Lord Leigh, the Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, occupied a position immediately on the right of the dais.

As her Majesty entered the building the assembly rose in a body, and the choir stationed in the gallery sang the national anthem. This over, Mr. Standbridge, the Town Clerk, presented the address of the Corporation to her Majesty, which was most graciously received. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort replied, thanking the Mayor and aldermen, in name of the Queen, for their cordial and loyal reception. Her Majesty was then pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Ratcliff, the Mayor.

Her Majesty then left the hall, with the Prince Consort, attended as before, and the Royal party started on its way to Aston Park, a distance of about two miles and a half, under a cavalry escort composed of a detachment of the 10th Hussars. As the *cortege* entered New-street, which is by far the finest in the town, the spectacle was extremely animated and picturesque. Crowds of well-dressed people were congregated at all the windows, on the terraces and balconies, and on platforms erected for the occasion. From beginning to end one moving mass of bright-coloured banners fluttered in the breeze. Evergreens and festoons of natural flowers were suspended across the thoroughfare with the most striking effect. Thousands of people were penned in densely compacted masses behind the street barriers, and as the cavalcade moved slowly along her Majesty was greeted with one continued and enthusiastic ovation. Passing on its way through Daleend, Stafford-street, and Aston-street, where the same enthusiasm was everywhere shown, the Royal *cortege* arrived at Gosta-green, the centre of the locality in which the gun trade is carried on. There the operative gun-makers had erected a stately triumphal arch nearly 50 feet in height and as many in width, embodying an artistic display of small arms, consisting of groups of swords, sabres, pistols, bayonets, and bright ramrods, formed in stars and various other devices. The arch was surmounted by the Royal arms brilliantly painted, and a grand military trophy composed of the flags of all nations. The words "Welcome to our Queen" were displayed high over all, and from the centre of the arch a magnificent star descended, some fifteen feet in diameter, composed of muskets and fixed bayonets. The total value of the arms used in this device was estimated at £6000, and the sum expended upon it and in decorating other parts of that particular locality was about £600, the greater part of which was subscribed by the operative gunmakers, a most intelligent body of artizans. On leaving Gosta-green and entering the Aston Road, a very touching spectacle attracted Her Majesty's notice. Some 40,000 little children of both sexes, belonging to the schools of all denominations of Christians, and also to those of the Jews, lined the road, for some distance on both sides, and as Her Majesty passed they sang in a low, gentle manner, almost seraphic—which moved many to tears—a hymn of which this was the first couplet—

Now pray we for our country,
That England long may be,
The holy and the happy,
And the gloriously free.

The Royal cavalcade proceeded along the Aston Road to the boundary of the borough, and from there was conducted by the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Warwickshire, attended by a numerous body of country magistrates to Aston.

On arriving at the entrance to Aston Hall, her Majesty was received by Sir Francis Scott, Bart., chairman of the Interim Managers of the Park, and conducted, with the Prince Consort, to the dining-room, attended by their suite, where luncheon was served. Subsequently the Royal party inspected some of the more interesting objects of art and antiquity contained within the building, and then repaired to the Great Gallery, where Sir Francis Scott presented an address to the Queen, to which her Majesty replied.

The august visitors then appeared upon the terrace, when her Majesty, was greeted with the most vociferous cheers from the people assembled in the grounds below, formally inaugurated the park. Returning into the hall, the Queen and the Prince Consort then took their departure at half-past three o'clock for Stoneleigh Abbey.

In honour of the occasion, Sir John Ratcliff, the Mayor, gave a grand banquet at the Town Hall in the evening, covers being laid for about 500.

STARTING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

(From the Times, 11th June.)

The experimental squadron, after a short but most successful cruise of five days, anchored again in Plymouth Sound on the evening of the 3rd.

When we informed our readers yesterday that each vessel was ready to go off at a moment's notice we did so under the firm impression that a steamer was appointed to tow the Agamemnon to the rendezvous in mid ocean. At the last moment, however, it has been decided that she is to sail there, in spite of the fact that she is jury-rigged with 40 gun frigate masts, and so deep in the water that she will scarcely move to anything short of half-a-gale. When to these drawbacks is added the important fact that light westerly winds always prevail at this season of the year, our readers will easily be able to estimate the time which the English portion of the expedition is likely to occupy in reaching the centre of the Atlantic. The Valorous, a steam frigate capable of towing two vessels like the Agamemnon, is to go with her, but on no account to tow her, and in case of her being tempted in any sudden emergency to infringe this rule, she is only supplied with coals enough to take herself back to England after sailing to the rendezvous. It may, and very likely will, be urged that the Valorous had not enough coals on board to tow the ship, but at least it cannot be denied that the Gladiator, a frigate capable of towing the Agamemnon half round the world, is left behind idle at her moorings here. How it is that the shareholders allow the Admiralty to have any voice in an affair of this kind it is hard to say. About a fortnight ago, when not an electrician or any engineer even was on board the Agamemnon, an order arrived from the Admiralty directing that vessel to go to sea immediately, and whether the Niagara was ready or not. Fortunately, the senior officer at this port had sufficient sense to disobey the order until a remonstrance could be sent, and only to this insubordination on the part of the Admiral is it due that the squadron was allowed to get ready at all. These things are to be regretted much, but it is better to know them now than that we should learn them hereafter in the exaggerated narratives of the New York journals. Even as it is, they will surely be distorted to the utmost. The reason for the Agamemnon being ordered to sea so soon and suddenly is that she may gain a day or two's start upon the Niagara, which is to steam to the rendezvous. Yet, hardly is it known that the Agamemnon is to sail to-day ere it is announced that the Niagara is to steam out also. Of course, with such an advantage, she is certain to be at the rendezvous some two or three days before the Agamemnon, and thus afford scope for a continuance of the same vapid platitudes against the Britishers, their ships, schemes, people, and Government, which have already, to say the least, made the officers of the Niagara tolerably amusing in Plymouth. The Agamemnon sails with exactly thirteen days' coal for half-speed, and six days' coal for full steam. Her voyage is sure to last twenty-four days.

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

Plymouth, Thursday Evening.

Attended by the Valorous and towed by two steam-tugs, the Agamemnon left the Sound at nine o'clock this morning and waited outside. The Niagara, under steam and attended by the Gorgon, did not leave until eleven o'clock. At that time there was no wind, but a favourable breeze from the north having sprung up subsequently the squadron started under canvas only for their destinations.

The Cagliari Affair.—The *Times* of 16th June says:—The public has reason to be satisfied not only with the settlement of the Cagliari affair, but with the manner in which it was arranged. Mr. Fitzgerald last night, in answer to a question from Mr. Deasy, informed the House of Commons that Lord Derby and his colleagues had presented a note to the King of Naples, requiring not only that sufficient indemnity should be given to the two British subjects who had been so grievously wronged by his acts, but that the Cagliari and her crew should be at once restored. We are glad to see that there was no dissociation of our cause from that of our Sardinian allies. We had suffered a common wrong, and we give the present advisers of the Crown credit for the spirit with which they demanded a common redress. They might have contented themselves with obtaining satisfaction for our own wrongs, but they recognised that the cause of our allies was inextricably bound up with our own. The King of Naples seems to have felt that the time for "argumentative refusals" was at an end, and did not even wait until the Sardinian Representative at Naples had made his demand. The Cagliari and her crew were released before the final categorical demand from Turin was delivered to the Neapolitan Court. It was, no doubt, considered by the Neapolitan King that there was less loss of dignity in yielding to pressure from England than from Sardinia. He might also suppose that a ready acquiescence in our demand might pave the way to a renewal of diplomatic relations. Lord Malmesbury, however, is well entitled to the favourable consideration of the country for the efficient manner in which he has brought this troublesome affair to so satisfactory a conclusion.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 30th AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

Merivale (Country Lots).—Parish of Warwick. On and near the River Condamine, below Jeffries' 90 acres, and about 2 miles westerly from the town of Warwick: Lot 1, 97 acres; lot 2, 99 acres; lot 3, 95 acres; lot 4, 122 acres 2 roods; lot 5, 120 acres. Adjoining the north boundaries of Jeffries', jun.'s and Morgan's portions, between 2 and 3 miles north-westerly from Warwick: Lots 6 and 7, 140 acres each; lot 8, 120 acres; lot 9, 115 acres; lot 10, 116 acres. On the River Condamine, between 3 and 4 miles westerly from the town of Warwick: Lot 11, 92 acres; lot 12, 97 acres; lot 13, 91 acres; lot 14, 99 acres; lot 15, 126 acres; lot 16, 119 acres; lot 17, 157 acres; lot 18, 166 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Stanley (Special Country Lots).—Parish of Tingalpa. On the Brisbane River, between 1 and 2 miles below the confluence of Bulimba Creek: Lot 27, 5 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 28, 11 acres 12 perches; lot 29, 10 acres 22 perches; lot 30, 11 acres 3 roods 7 perches; lot 31, 10 acres 2 roods 5 perches; lot 32, 12 acres 30 perches; lot 33, 10 acres 3 roods 28 perches; lot 34, 4 acres 1 rood 6 perches; lot 35, 5 acres 28 perches; lot 36, 5 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 37, 6 acres 30 perches; lot 38, 6 acres 3 roods 31 perches; lot 39, 7 acres 3 roods 9 perches. Upset price, £2 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MARYBOROUGH.

March (Town Lots).—Parish of Maryborough. Town of Maryborough: Lots 1 to 30, 1 rood each; lots 31 to 40, 1 acre 2 roods each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GUNDAGAI.

Wynyard (Country Lots).—Parish of South Gundagai. At Bengaralong Flat, on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, lying easterly from Gundagai, and opposite to Davison and Waugh's, Waugh's, Booby's, and Hawley's portions: Lot 1, 84 acres; lot 2, 82 acres; lot 3, 150 acres; lot 4, 144 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 64 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Clarendon (Suburban Lots).—Parish of North Gundagai. Lying easterly from Gundagai, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, and adjoining the north boundaries of E. Flood's and P. and M. Gormby's 30 acres: Lot 6, 7 acres; lot 7, 12 acres. Upset price, £2 per acre.

Harden (Town Lots).—Parish of Jugiong. Town of Jugiong: Lots 8 to 30, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

Merivale (Town Lots).—Parish of Warwick. Town of Warwick: Lot 1, 2 roods; lot 2, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 3 to 12, 2 roods each; lot 13, 1 rood 30 perches, lot 14, 2 roods; lots 15 to 20, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 21, 2 roods; lot 22, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 23 to 32, 2 roods each; lot 33, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 34, 2 roods; lots 35 to 40, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

Bathurst (Country Lots).—Parishes of Torrens and Cole. At the Red Hill, on and near the roads from Carcoar and King's Plains to Bathurst, and about a mile north-easterly from W. Lawson's 640 acres:—Lot 1, 47 acres; lot 2, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 3, 49 acres; lot 4, 48 acres; lot 5, 47 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Georgiana (Town Lots).—Parish of Rockley. Village of Rockley: Lots 6 to 14, 2 roods each; lots 15 to 24, 1 acre 35 perches each; lots 25 to 30, 2 roods each; lots 31 to 35, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MUSWELLBROOK.

Hunter (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the Goulburn River, between J. Towns' 663 acres and his 1010 acres:—Lot 1, 73 acres; lot 2, 60 acres; lot 3, 50 acres.—Parish of Hunter. On the River Hunter, immediately below A. Doyle's 640 acres, and above A. B. Lowe's 724 acres: Lot 4, 36 acres; lot 5, 32 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

Northumberland (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Lying to the south of the village reserve at Coorumbung, Eckford's old cattle station, near the source of a branch of Dora Creek, and on the road from Brisbane Water to Newcastle and Maitland: Lot 1, 38 acres 3 roods; lot 2, 39 acres; lot 3, 62 acres; lot 4, 61 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 68 acres; lot 6, 35 acres 1 rood; lot 7, 35 acres; lot 8, 35 acres 2 roods; lot 9, 33 acres; lot 10, 42 acres; lot 11, 45 acres 3 roods. Adjoining the east boundary of the village reserve at Coorumbung: Lots 12 to 14, 32 acres 2 roods each. On the road from Brisbane Water to Maitland, between 1½ to 2½ miles northerly from the village reserve at Coorumbung, and southerly from the Pass: Lot 15, 46 acres; lot 16, 37 acres 3 roods; lot 17, 59 acres; lot 18, 67 acres; lot 19, 30 acres; lot 20, 37 acres; lot 21, 40 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Northumberland (Suburban Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Dempsey Island, near Newcastle: Lot 22, 16 acres; lot 23, 20 acres; lot 24, 16 acres. Upset price, £2 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WELLINGTON.

Gordon (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Curra Creek, at the confluence of the Mountain Water Hole Creek: Lot 1, 65 acres; lot 2, 98 acres; lot 3, 81 acres; lot 4, 97 acres; lot 5, 66 acres; lot 6, 65 acres; lot 7, 76 acres. On and near the Curra Creek, between 1½ and 2 miles above the confluence of the Mountain Water Hole Creek: Lot 8, 72 acres; lot 9, 67 acres; lot 10, 77 acres; lot 11, 76 acres; lot 12, 71 acres; lot 13, 68 acres; lot 14, 57 acres. On Curra Creek, near the Camping Hill: Lot 15, 68 acres; lot 16, 67 acres. On Curra Creek, at Callaghan's sheep station: Lot 17, 82 acres. On Curra Creek, near the crossing place of the Newrea and Black Rock Road: Lot 18, 58 acres; lot 19, 91 acres; lot 20, 104 acres; lot 21, 112 acres. On Curra Creek, about three-quarters of a mile above the crossing place of the Newrea and Black Rock Road: Lot 22, 91 acres; lot 23, 98 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Wellington (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. At the Long Flat, on the Cudgegong River, about 3 miles easterly from Gooyal: Lot 24, 56 acres. At Gooyal, on the Cudgegong River, about 5 miles northerly from Burrandong, and immediately above Daintry and Macpherson's 37½ acres: Lot 25, 33 acres; lot 26, 30 acres; lot 27, 29 acres; lot 28, 33 acres. Lying about 3 miles south-easterly from Wellington, and to the east of Cornish's, Fitzgerald's, and Stinson's portions: Lot 29, 87 acres; lot 30, 88 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WOLLOMBI.

Northumberland (Country Lots).—Parish of Ællalong. On and near Quarrybylong Creek, about half a mile above the village reserve of Ællalong, and adjoining the east boundary of J. Payne's 30 acres 1 rood and 10 perches: Lot 1, 37 acres; lot 2, 67 acres. About 2 miles northerly from the village reserve of Ællalong, and adjoining the west boundary of J. Budge's 32 acres: Lot 3, 47 acres 3 roods. Parish unnamed. On the Stockyard Creek, near the Wollombi, and adjoining the south boundary of E. Payne's 50 acres: Lot 4, 30 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Northumberland (Special Country Lot).—Parish unnamed. Adjoining the north-east corner of W. Goodman's 30 acres, and near the northern boundary of the Wollombi Reserve: Lot 5, 5 acres 2 roods 16 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

Northumberland (Suburban Lots).—Parish unnamed. At Wollombi: Lots 6 and 7, 5 acres each. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

Northumberland (Town Lots).—Parish of Wollombi, town of Wollombi: Lots 8 to 11, 2 roods each; lot 12, 1 acre 1 rood 3 perches; lot 13, 3 roods 20 perches; lot 14, 3 roods 11 perches; lot 15, 1 acre 30 perches; lot 16, 2 roods 35 perches; lot 17, 1 rood 20 perches; lot 18, 1 rood 6 perches; lot 19, 1 acre 3 perches; lots 20 to 24, 3 roods 24 perches each; lot 25, 1 acre 18 perches; lots 26 to 30, 1 acre 16 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On FRIDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MURRURUNDI.

Brisbane (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Wingen. Village of Wingen: Lots 1 to 10, 1 acre each. Upset price, £4 per acre.

Brisbane (Town Lots).—Parish of Wingen. Village of Wingen: Lots 11 to 28, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Buckland (Town Lots).—Parish of Quirindi. Town of Quirindi: Lots 24 to 27, 1 acre each. Parish of Wallabadah. Village of Wallabadah: Lots 28 to 39, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, QUEANBEYAN.

Murray (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Near Micaligo, about three-quarters of a mile south-westerly from J. Hutchinson's 30 acres, and about 1¼ mile north easterly from Dennis Shanahan's 646 acres: Lot 1, 59 acres. On Jerabombera Creek, at the south-east corner of J. R. Booth's 1200 acres: Lot 2, 63 acres. Lying between 1 and 2 miles south-westerly from W. Guise's 640 acres on M'Laughlan's Creek, and near the Dungarvon Water Holes: Lot 3, 39 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 78 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 49 acres; lot 6, 45 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 42 acres; lot 8, 51 acres; lot 9, 76 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 40 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 78 acres 3 roods; lot 12, 53 acres 2 roods; lot 13, 43 acres; lot 14, 44 acres; lot 15, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 76 acres 1 rood. Near Canberry Plain, and lying northerly from R. Campbell's 640 acres: Lot 17, 56 acres 1 rood; lot 18, 101 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 42 acres 1 rood; lot 20, 76 acres; lots 21 to 23, 78 acres each; lots 24, 240 acres; lot 25, 76 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

St. Vincent (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the south-western shores of Jervis Bay, adjoining the south boundary of E. D. Thomson's 2560 acres, and the east boundary of T. Walker's 1270 acres: Lot 1, 93 acres; lot 2, 107 acres. At Long Point, Shoalhaven River, adjoining the east boundaries of E. Elliott's 26 acres and W. Kirk's 21 acres: Lot 3, 48 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Camden (Special Country Lot).—Parish unnamed. At Old Man, or Kurrajong Island, Shoalhaven River, about half a mile north-westerly from the entrance to "the Canal:" Lot 4, 16 acres 2 roods 7 perches. Upset price, £2 per acre.

St. Vincent (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Nowra. Village of Nowra: Lots 5 to 7, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 8, 2 acres 13 perches; lot 9, 5 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lots 10 and 11, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 12 to 16, 1 acre each; lots 17 and 18, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 19 to 23, 1 acre each; lots 24 and 25, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 26 to 30, 1 acre each; lots 31 and 32, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 33 to 35, 1 acre each. Upset price £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

St. Vincent (Town Lots).—Parish of Nowra. Village of Nowra: Lots 36 to 43, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WINGHAM.

Macquarie (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Mitchell's Island, Manning River, lying south-easterly from J. Williamson's 58 acres: Lot 1, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 29 acres; lot 3, 25 acres. On Jones's Island, at the confluence of the Lansdowne River with the Manning: Lot 4, 59 acres; lot 5, 43 acres. On and near Chinny Chinny Creek, and Lansdowne River, Jones's Island: Lot 6, 40 acres; lot 7, 55 acres; lot 8, 53 acres; lot 9, 58 acres; lot 10, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 40 acres; lot 12, 80 acres; lot 13, 76 acres. On Midgy Garrat Island, Manning River: Lot 14, 27 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Macquarie (Special Country Lot).—Parish unnamed. On Mitchell's Island, Manning River, lying south-easterly from J. Williamson's 28 acres:—Lot 15, 13 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 8 acres 2 roods; lot 17, 12 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

Macquarie (Town Lots).—Parish of Wingham. Town of Wingham: Lots 10 to 28, 2 roods each; lot 29, 2 roods 16 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On SATURDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, SHOALHAVEN.

St. Vincent (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Lying on the eastern shore of St. George's Basin, about 2 miles southerly from T. Walker's 1270 acres: Lot 1, 53 acres 3 roods; lot 2, 53 acres; lot 3, 51 acres. Adjoining and lying near to the south and east boundaries of T. Walker's 1270 acres, and extending from the shores of Jervis Bay to those of St. George's Basin: Lot 4, 42 acres; lots 5 and 6, 46 acres each; lots 7 and 8, 48 acres each; lots 9 and 10, 49 acres 3 roods each; lots 11 and 12, 34 acres 2 roods each; lot 13, 44 acres 1 rood; lots 14 and 15, 21 acres 2 roods 7 perches each; lot 16, 41 acres. Lying between half a mile and two miles easterly from Nowra Hill: Lot 17, 57 acres; lot 18, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 50 acres; lots 20 and 21, 60 acres; lots 22 and 23, 50 acres each; lot 24, 80 acres; lot 25, 58 acres 2 roods; lot 26, 48 acres 3 roods; lot 27, 39 acres; lot 28, 37 acres; lot 29, 58 acres 3 roods; lot 30, 62 acres; lot 31, 77 acres 2 roods; lot 32, 93 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

St. Vincent (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Nowra. At Nowra: Lot 33, 14 acres 2 roods 27 perches; lot 34, 14 acres 1 rood; lot 35, 5 acres 2 roods 10 perches; lot 36, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 37, 6 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lots 38 and 39, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 40, 6 acres 2 roods 36 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

On MONDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

Westmoreland (Country Lots).—Parish of Baring. On Captain King's Creek, at the crossing place of the road from Campbell's River to O'Connell Plains, &c.: Lot 1, 49 acres. Parish of Jocelyn. On Davy's or Stony Creek, adjoining the south boundary of P. Foran's 30 acres: Lot 2, 42 acres. Parish of Baring. On Stony or Davy's Creek, at and near its confluence with Captain King's Creek: Lots 3 and 4, 50 acres each; lots 5 and 6, 44 acres each; lot 7, 41 acres; lot 8, 30 acres; lot 9, 48 acres. On Campbell's River, below C. M'Phillamy's 100 acres: Lot 10, 31 acres; lot 11, 57 acres; lot 12, 42 acres; lot 13, 47 acres; lot 14, 42 acres. On Campbell's River, adjoining J. Mackay's 30 acres: Lot 15, 32 acres; lot 16, 36 acres. Upset price £1 per acre.

Roxburgh (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the road from Bathurst to Tambaroora, about a mile northerly from G. Suttor's, sen., 1000 acres: Lot 17, 20 acres; lot 18, 30 acres. On the road from Bathurst, by Wyagdon, to the Lower Turon, near to the north-east corner of S. Terry's 2000 acres: Lot 19, 46 acres; lot 20, 27 acres; lot 21, 30 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Bathurst (Country Lots).—Parish of St. David. On the Macquarie River, opposite to John Piper's 873 acres, at the confluence of Stoney Creek: Lot 22, 86 acres.—Parish of Freemantle. On the road from Bathurst to Killongbutta, between the north boundary of D. Spronster's and John Cahill's portions, and the south boundary of T. Anderson's 42 acres: Lot 23, 43 acres; lot 24, 44 acres; lot 25, 48 acres; lot 26, 45 acres; lot 27, 44 acres; lot 28, 49 acres; lot 29, 43 acres; lot 30, 46 acres; lot 31, 53 acres; lot 32, 40 acres; lot 33, 35 acres; lot 34, 48 acres; lot 35, 52 acres; lot 36, 41 acres; lot 37, 39 acres; lot 38, 54 acres; lot 39, 99 acres; lot 40, 50 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WOLLONGONG.

Camden (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On and near the Cataract River, lying westerly from E. B. Henning's 150 acres, and J. Caunt's 255 acres: Lot 1, 135 acres 3 roods; lot 2, 171 acres; lot 3, 136 acres 3 roods; lot 4, 126 acres; lot 5, 124 acres; lot 6, 125 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 127 acres 3 roods; lot 8, 140 acres 1 rood; lot 9, 107 acres. On and near the Cataract River, adjoining J. Crow's 20 acres, and opposite to H. Angel's 50 acres: Lot 10, 32 acres; lot 11, 108 acres; lot 12, 97 acres 2 roods; lot 13, 53 acres 1 rood. Lying between the road from Appin to Wollongong, and W. Moore's 27 acres, and H. Angel's 50 acres, at the confluence of Angel's Creek with the Cataract River: Lot 14, 80 acres; lot 15, 112 acres 3 roods; lot 16, 100 acres 2 roods; lot 17, 160 acres; lot 18, 80 acres 1 rood; lot 19, 113 acres 3 roods; lot 20, 97 acres 1 rood; lot 21, 56 acres. On the Cataract River and Rocky Creek, near their sources, and adjoining E. M. Davison's 39 acres, A. Dickson's 82½, and J. Buckland's 1920 acres: Lot 22, 110 acres; lot 23, 73 acres; lot 24, 53 acres. On and near Goondarrin Creek, near its source, and between 1½ and 2½ miles westerly from Mount Keera: Lot 25, 94 acres 3 roods; lot 26, 89 acres 1 rood; lot 27, 78 acres; lot 28, 100 acres; lot 29, 111 acres; lot 30, 111 acres 1 rood; lot 31, 72 acres 2 roods. On and near the Cordeaux River and Wattle Creek, near their confluence, and lying westerly from Lindsay's and Collin's portions: Lot 32, 156 acres; lot 33, 116 acres; lot 34, 111 acres; lot 35, 89 acres; lot 36, 136 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRISBANE.

Stanley (Country Lots).—Parish of Tingalpa. On and near the right bank of Bulimba Creek, between 1 and 2½ miles above its confluence with the Brisbane River: Lot 1, 28 acres 1 rood; lot 2, 33 acres; lot 3, 52 acres; lot 4, 50 acres; lot 5, 37 acres; lot 6, 48 acres. On and near the right bank of Bulimba Creek, between 1 and 2½ miles above its confluence with the Brisbane River: Lot 7, 45 acres; lot 8, 35 acres; lot 9, 47 acres; lot 10, 37 acres; lot 11, 20 acres 1 rood; lot 12, 56 acres; lot 13, 87 acres; lot 14, 30 acres; lot 15, 92 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Stanley (Special Country Lots).—On a branch of Bulimba Creek, and adjoining the above-described portions. Lot 16, 15 acres; lot 17, 13 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 18 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

Stanley (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Nundah. Village of Sandgate: Lot 19, 3 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 3 acres; lot 21, 4 acres 13 perches; lot 22, 4 acres 2 roods; lot 23, 3 acres 36 perches; lot 24, 3 acres 1 rood; lot 25, 2 acres 3 roods 32 perches; lots 26 and 27, 3 acres 1 rood 5 perches each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

Stanley (Town Lots).—Parish of Nundah. Village of Sandgate: Lots 28 to 45, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On THURSDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TAMWORTH.

Inglis (Town Lots).—Parish of Tamworth. Town of Tamworth: Lots 1 to 10, 2 roods each; lot 11, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 12, 2 roods; lots 13 to 18, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 19, 2 roods; lot 20, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 21 to 25, 2 roods each; lot 26, 1 rood 12 perches; lot 27, 1 rood 20 perches; lots 28 to 33, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 34, 2 roods; lot 35, 1 rood 30 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TUMUT.

Wynyard (Town Lots).—Parish of Tumut. Town of Tumut: Lots 1 to 40. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRISBANE.

Stanley (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. At Brown's Plains, on the road from the Logan River to Brisbane, and about twelve miles south-east from Brisbane: Lot 1, 36 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 32 acres; lot 3, 43 acres; lot 4, 40 acres 1 rood; lot 5, 45 acres 1 rood; lot 6, 62 acres 3 roods; lot 7, 73 acres 3 roods; lot 8, 43 acres.—Parish of Capalaba. Lying westerly from the town of Cleveland, and on the opposite side of Hilliard's Creek. Lot 9, 147 acres; lot 10, 101 acres; lot 11, 51 acres; lot 12, 62 acres; lot 13, 53 acres; lot 14, 32 acres; lot 15, 56 acres; lot 16, 51 acres 1 rood; lot 17, 58 acres; lot 18, 50 acres; lot 19, 52 acres; lot 20, 60 acres; lot 21, 27 acres; lot 22, 35 acres; lot 23, 40 acres; lot 24, 51 acres; lot 25, 38 acres.—Parish of Tingalpa. On the Brisbane River, between one and two miles below the confluence of Bulimba Creek:—Lot 26, 29 acres 1 rood. Upset price, £1 per acre.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. SAMUEL RUSSELL are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, No 105, Harrington-street, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South, near the Railway Bridge.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late THOMAS CORCORAN, who met his death from falling out of the gallery into the pit of the Prince of Wales Theatre, on the 18th instant, are requested to meet at his late residence in Ann's-place, Kent-street, at half-past three o'clock, THIS DAY, to attend his funeral. T. CURTIS, undertaker, &c.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM SEVENOAKS are hereby respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th instant. The procession will move from his late residence, Cleveland-street, Redfern, at 3 o'clock precisely. J. and C. BEAVER, undertakers, Castlereagh-street.

PRICE LIST OF FUEL for the Month of August.—H. R. WHITTELL most respectfully calls attention to the following descriptions of fuel:—
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, particularly recommended
£1 10s. for second quality house (very good)
19s. blacksmiths, through a large screen
£1 per load for the best iron bark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept)
Observe.—An allowance at the rate of one shilling per ton or load, if paid for on delivery.
Charcoal, coke, and breeze, equally cheap.
Weight guaranteed—Every bag weighed.
Cartage beyond the city will be moderate.
WHITTELL'S Old Established Fuel Shed and premises, Bathurst-street, right hand side.

WILLIAM GAYDON, Working Saddler, from Wilkinson and Kidd, and also Whippy's, London, having had 12 years' experience in every branch of the saddle, with three years' colonial experience, wishes to inform gentlemen, saddlers, storekeepers, and others, that he can make the best saddles ever produced in the colony, at a small profit, to ensure ready money. Saddlers' own materials made up, and saddles made to any pattern. N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to. 62, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform the public that they have just received, from an eminent London maker, a selection of first-class Gold and Silver Watches, of the most elegant and perfect construction, including also a number fitted with True Compensation Balances, and rated in extremes of heat and cold, to ensure great accuracy. B. and M. D. will have much pleasure in submitting these choice timekeepers to inspection on being favoured with a call.

ENGLISH WATCHES, ex Victoria and European steamers.—HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street, respectfully solicit an inspection of their present superb assortment of first-class English gold and silver watches.

NEW JEWELLERY, per overland mail.—Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONNELL have just opened a fine assortment of the following most fashionable London jewellery, comprising
Pink coral and diamond bracelets
Pink coral and diamond brooches
Pink coral and diamond earrings
Pink coral and diamond lockets
Pink coral and diamond studs
Diamond and carbuncle brooches
Turquoise cluster bracelets
Cameo brooches and bracelets
Ladies' chains
Gentlemen's studs, newest
Masonic studs, choice and elegant
Albert chains, genuine 18 carat
Vest buttons, sleeve buttons, &c., &c.
The above are of the most superior kind, and are unequalled in quality and design.

NEW GOODS, ex Mail Steamer EUROPEAN.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES have received a very choice assortment of the following goods, ex the above late arrival, and respectfully solicit their numerous patrons and the public generally to inspect their new, choice, and extensive additions to their late importations, ex Woolloomooloo and John Banks.
Black and watered Limerick lace mantles, from 10s. to 6 guineas
Ditto ditto ditto jackets, from 8s. 6d. to 3 guineas
Ditto ditto applique mantles, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas
Brown, drab, sky, pink, &c., ditto ditto, in great variety
Black, white, drab, sky, pink, &c., embroidered
Glace silk mantles, from 29s. 6d. to 6 guineas
Black, watered, and coloured embroidered lace shawls
The new printed tissue mantilla
3 cases of new shawls, in printed tissue, satin tissue, grenadine, twill silk, &c., from 16s. 6d. to 10 guineas
French glace silks
Flounced silk robes
Irish poplins
6 cases of new fancy spaced silk fringes, from 1 inch to 6 inches wide
Infants' thread lace
Maltese and Honiton ditto and insertions
Real Valenciennes ditto ditto
Infants' richly embroidered cashmere cloaks and hoods
Cambric insertions and scollops
Nainsook and mull ditto ditto
Book ditto ditto
Nainsook and book flouncings
Cambric flouncings, from 1s. to £2 12s. 6d. per yard.

£1 12s. 6d.—We shall offer, THIS DAY, three cases of Irish poplins, at 32s. 6d. the full dress.
FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street, and 291 and 293, George-street.

JUST OPENED, ex Woolloomooloo, the Royal Princess alliance shawl, and the New scarf mantle.
In a variety of light and elegant borders. Also, French flounced and military striped muslins
Flounced challi robes
Worked muslin goods, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

JUST OPENED.—
Extra fine striped mosquito nets
Double damask table linens
Two sets queen's pattern damask slips, &c
Slip damasks in the piece, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, Next the Commercial Bank.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—R. C. ARDERN desires to announce that his business premises will be closed TO-MORROW, Friday, in order to bring forward the fancy stock. The sale will be resumed on SATURDAY MORNING, the 22nd instant, at 10 o'clock, by which time catalogues of prices will be prepared. R. C. ARDERN, general draper and importer, 143, South Head Road. N.B.—The sale will be continued until the alterations are completed.

DRAB and Brown Hats.—All the new shapes.—Two cases just opened at "La Ville de Paris."

COARSE Dunstable Bonnets.—All the new shapes. Two cases just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

SUPERIOR Paris Corsets, elastic bodice, to fasten in front. Two cases at "La Ville de Paris."

TO WHOLESALE and Country Buyers.—Earthenware and glass, in packages as imported, or selection, can be made (packed in the usual style) from the large and varied stock of goods on hand, and for sale, at the lowest market rates. J. GOULD, Staffordshire Warehouse, 494, late 267, George-street.

SEED BARLEY, Cape Barley.—On SALE, first-class Cape barley. WALKER and SON, York-street.

CAPE BARLEY, Seed Oats.—A most excellent sample. WALKER and SON, York-street.

FOR SALE, excellent Seed Oats, prime Cape Barley. WALKER and SON, York-street.

POTATOES, for Seed and Table Use. Picked samples best in Sydney. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-st.

POTATOES for SALE, £8 10s. per ton. CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, now landing, ex Swan. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

NOTICE.—I hereby appoint Mr. STEPHEN NUTTER, Baltic Wharf, Sydney, sole agent for the sale of my flour. HENRY THOMPSON. Steam Flour Mills, Camden, August 16.

THOMPSON'S CAMDEN FINE FLOUR.—Shipping, bakers, and families supplied with 50lb., 100lb., and 200lb. bags. STEPHEN NUTTER'S Stores, Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street, Sydney.

ORANGE TREES, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, Quince, Guava, Cherimolia, &c. &c., &c., together with every description of fruit and forest tree; ornamental shrub and flowering plants, in large variety. On SALE, by SHEPHERD and CO., Wholesale, Retail, and Export Nurserymen. Orders for the interior and for export executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

A SAUSAGE MACHINE and Filler for SALE, by Saddler. Address A. Z., Herald Office.

STEAM-ENGINES for SALE.—One ten, one twenty horizontal and one six-horse power, portable. Made in England to the drawings, and under the inspection of one of the firm; will be guaranteed equal to their make. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sussex-street Engine Works.

COAL.—The best A. A. Co.'s well screened; every bag weighed. P. J. ELLIOTT & CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

TIMBER. Timber. Timber.—The very best description of colonial hardwood timber, together with posts, rails, palings, laths, shingles, and every other material connected with the trade, at the lowest possible prices. JOHN BROWN, corner of Market and Sussex streets. N. B.—150,000 of the very best forest oak shingles cheap.

STORE SHEEP—
8000 Prime Store Sheep, viz.—
4000 wethers, 2 to 5 years old
4000 ewes, ditto ditto.
To be delivered at the Namoi by the end of October. Fine large sheep, in excellent order.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

DARLING HARBOUR WHARF PROPERTY.—For SALE, a valuable Wharf Property, with extensive water frontage. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

HOUSE for SALE, twenty minutes from Sydney, containing eight rooms, cellar, kitchen, &c.; orchard, flower garden, wharf, &c. Price, £1300; £300 cash, £500 within the year, without interest; £500 may remain on mortgage. Address E. S. U., Herald Office. The soil is of the best description.

A REAL BARGAIN.—For SALE, cheap, the business, good-will, a very large family and the general connection, of a butcher, in full trade, together with the lease of the shop, fixtures, utensils of trade, horses, carts, harness, and family residence of a well and a long established and regular business in the city of Sydney, and in a very populous and increasing neighbourhood. Apply by letter only, to Mr. E. J. CORY, solicitor, 210, York-street, Sydney.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a large Shed. Apply 25, Albion-street, Elizabeth-street South.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

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